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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Nehru's Flying Visit To Calcutta And Patna

WILL DISCUSS SITUATION WITH GOVERNORS AND PREMIERS

Special Train & Steamer Placed At Gandhiji's Disposal

CALCUTTA TRAIN & BUS SERVICES WILL BE RESUMED UNDER ARMED PROTECTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Four Members of the Interim Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Patel and Abdur Rab Nishtar are visiting Calcutta and Patna to study and discuss the situation in Bengal and Bihar.

They are leaving for Calcutta tomorrow morning by air and are expected to spend a day there. From Calcutta, they will fly to Patna on Sunday and are likely to be back in Delhi on Monday afternoon.

In Calcutta, and in Patna they are likely to meet the Governors and the Premiers and other representatives of the Governments.

Maulana Azad will leave for Calcutta by a separate plane tomorrow morning in response to a number of messages received by him from the city.

SUHRAWARDY MEETS GANDHIJI AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (API).—Calcutta is likely to be the centre of political interest in India tomorrow with the presence in the City not only of Mahatma Gandhi but also four members of the Interim Government, namely, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Patel and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar. It is expected that the Viceroy also may return from his East Bengal tour in time to meet the four members of his Interim Government here.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister, again met Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepur Ashram this evening, this being his third meeting with Gandhiji since the latter's arrival in Calcutta. Mr. Suhrawardy was accompanied by Labour Minister Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. J. De. I.C.S., Secretary of the Central Peace Committee, Calcutta and Mr. K. F. Sobhan, Peace Commissioner. The meeting lasted about 90 minutes.

As at present programmed, Mahatma Gandhi will leave on his East Bengal tour on Sunday morning. He will travel by special train. The Bengal Government have also placed a steamer at his disposal for visiting riverine areas.

MOB ATTACK ON REFUGEES

PATNA, Nov. 1 (API).—About fifty persons are stated to have been killed and about 75 injured in and around Taregna Railway station, 19 miles from here, on the Patna Gaya Line, East Indian Railway, last night. It is stated a mob attacked a large number of refugees from the village Masowrhi who were waiting to board a train. The Railway station was also attacked and damaged to a great extent.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister, and Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister, accompanied by high police officials, proceeded to the place of occurrence by special train at noon today.

U. S. BILLION DOLLAR BASE IN PACIFIC

HONOLULU, Nov. 1 (A.P.A): Within the next five years, the United States plans to spend 1,000,000,000 dollars on the Pacific island of Guam and another 400,000,000 dollars on Saipan, in building up against any possible attack from the West, the Honolulu newspaper "Star Bulletin", reported to-day in a despatch from Guam.

The newspaper quoted Rear-Admiral Charles A. Pownall, Governor of Guam.

Calcutta Situation Remains Tense

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (API).—The situation in Calcutta, although it shows distinct signs of improvement, still remains tense, and there is still a great deal of panic and uncertainty amongst the public, says a Bengal Government Press Note.

It adds: Government are determined not to allow this situation to continue, and intend to take even more stringent measures to maintain the improvement of the situation that has now been achieved, and not bring about a cessation of the crimes and disturbances that have been perpetrated in the past few months.

Appeals made made by His Excellency the Governor and by the Hon ble Chief Minister to all communities to refrain from all forms of coercion and violence have not brought about a cessation of the disturbances and the only course left open to Government is to intensify the measures they have taken and are taking, to put down disorder and to restore peace.

For this purpose and this purpose only, Government have decided to make even greater use of the Curfew order, to enforce still more rigorously the order banning assemblies, meetings, etc., and the carrying of arms and other weapons, and to enhance the penalties that may be imposed on persons found guilty of crimes of violence. They also intend to appoint in such areas persons of both communities as special constables for the maintenance of Law and Order and the protection of property.

When Gandhiji Will Leave For Noakhali

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (API).—Mahatma Gandhi told the Prayer audience today that he would not be leaving for Noakhali tomorrow also. He hoped to leave the day after, unless the work he had been called upon to take up in Calcutta detained him still further.

East Bengal 'Quiet'

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (API).—The Director of Publicity, Bengal, has issued the following press note at 8 p.m. today.

"According to latest information received from 161 Brigade Headquarters at Chandpur, army patrols have visited over 8 villages in East Bengal in the last two days. The situation is reported to be quiet and there has been no case of arson and looting. The food situation is satisfactory.

At Mohamadpur, a few dacoits were captured by the troops and handed over to the police.

Trains To Run Under Armed Protection

The situation with regard to train services on the Bengal Assam Railway continues to show improvement, says the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways. The authorities hope that it will be possible to restore considerably by tomorrow the suburban train services on the southern section which had remained

Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

Leaving the Tank Aerodrome in the Dehra Ismail Khan district amidst the firing of salvoes of cannons by the supporters of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Nehru's party is seen here proceeding to Jandola, the headquarters of South Waziristan. Pandit Nehru is himself in the car in the middle.

Free Fight In London Church

Protestant Demonstrations Against Bishop's "Catholic Practices"

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Eighteen people struggled on the floor during a fight in the Anglican Saint Columb Church, Kensington, London, to-day after protests at a Service at which Doctor J. W. C. Wand, Bishop of London, was preacher and High Mass celebrated.

Hymn books and leaflets were thrown about and three members of the National Union Protestants—militant anti-Catholic body which opposes anything savouring of Roman Catholic practices in the Church of England—were carried out of the Church.

One interrupter, his head bleeding, was forcibly ejected by a robed priest.

The Bishop had just started the sermon when a man rose and shouted "down with popery. Another man sitting near him pulled him down and fighting started.

When order was restored, the Bishop delivered his sermon and the Service continued.

In an "ultimatum" to Doctor Wand, the National Union of Protestants said: "In the name of the Protestant people whom we represent, we rebuke this Romish [illegible] and you, my Lord, for taking part therein. Our English Churches are not licensed for the performance of masses". The National Union of Protestants objected to the confirmation of the election of Bishop Wand last year.

WALKOVER FOR SIX CONGRESS CANDIDATES

KARACHI, November 1 (A.P.I.): The nominations for the fresh election to the Sind Assembly dissolved by the Sind Governor on September 12 were filed today.

So far the three sitting European members Colonel H. J. Mahon, Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack and Mr. J. Fraser and the two Congress candidates Miss Jethi Sipahimalini and Mr. Issardas Varandmal (Indian Commerce) were declared returned to the Assembly.

Four more Congress candidates, namely Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, Mr. Haridas Lalji and Mr. Parsram Tahilramani were declared returned unopposed to the Sind Assembly.

ONE KILLED AND 11 INJURED

Friday's City Riot Casualties

BOMBAY, Friday (API).—A press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, says: "One death and injuries to eleven other persons from knife-attacks were reported on Friday between morning and late at night.

The areas where these incidents took place, are Byculla, Tardeo, Dongri, Lower Parel, Fort, Girgaum and Reay Road.

"One of the injured persons is a woman. Two of the knife-attacks occurred in the Fort Area after sunset.

"Two tenement rooms in Dongri and Lower Parel respectively were looted today."

CALCUTTA QUIETER

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (API).—The Director of Publicity to the Government of Bengal has issued the following press note this evening:

Calcutta was very much quieter to-day. There were two isolated knife attacks and six of arson mostly in vacant houses in south suburbs. A cracker exploded on a road in North Calcutta. No one was injured. A bustee in South suburb was attacked. Brickbats were exchanged and earlier four abandoned huts were set on fire. No one is reported to have been injured. Eight arrests were made.

In Howrah, there were two cases of arson and one of stabbing. Four crackers exploded in isolated localities. No one was injured.

BENGAL HINDU RELIEF FUND: Donations amounting to Rs. 18,163 have been received for the Bengal Hindu Relief Fund organised by Mr. Narayanlal Banatlal, 207, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

SITUATION IN GOA "DELICATE"

Portuguese National Assembly To Discuss Question

KARACHI, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): The Portuguese National Assembly in Lisbon is likely to discuss the political situation in Goa.

The question will be raised by Prof. Col. T. Frollano de Mello, member of the National Assembly representing Goa on November 26, the second day of the session. Prof. de Mello left Karachi by air today for Lisbon to attend the session.

In an interview he characterised the situation in Goa as delicate and said that he would present a true picture of the situation "frankly and honestly". He said that it was for the Portuguese Assembly to determine its future course.

MALAVIYA'S CALL TO HINDUS

BENARES, Nov. 1 (API).—"I feel that humanity is at stake. Hindu culture and religion are in danger. A state of emergency exists and the time has come for the Hindus to unite and to vitalise sources of help and succour, and to make effective self-protection and self-assertion", says Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement on the disturbances in the country.

"It is not with a spirit of intolerance that I issue this statement out it is after due care and contemplation, and because of the fact that unless the Hindus as a community now assert themselves, the Hindu-Muslim problem will remain in the field with all its menacing potentialities.

Pandit Malaviya says: "Conversions must be prevented. Those Mahomedans and particularly those who are forcibly converted and who want to become Hindus must be given facilities. The Hindus must take adequate steps to see that the threat of social and economic boycott given by the Muslims may recoil on them.

"If the Hindus do not protect themselves they will die. If they do not organise themselves they will perish in no time. If they linger behind they will be trampled to inactivity and death. They must not have inertia. They must have faith. They must have courage. They must not fear to die. They must love the Hindus as brothers. They must tolerate all Hindus and must not tolerate those Muslims, who do not want them to live in peace."

Pandit Malaviya says: "I do not ask my brother Hindus to attack the Muslims where they are weak or in a minority, but I do ask them to become strong where they are weak and protect themselves effectively where they are in a minority."

HARIJAN THREAT OF REVOLT

Ambedkar On Their Demand For "Political Independence"

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuter): There is a possibility of the Scheduled Castes of India aligning themselves with the Muslim community if they do not receive separate representation in the new Indian Government, according to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Scheduled Castes, now in London.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was commenting to Reuter to-day upon a report from Toronto that Mr. Ameen Tareen, an Indian student at the Toronto University and a former Lahore journalist, stating that Dr. Ambedkar had advised his people to embrace Islam if hey failed to obtain satisfaction. "I have not given advice to that effect", Dr. Ambedkar said. "But that situation may arise. Many of my people in India are seriously considering that question. We hope that the Congress and Mr. Gandhi will see light and agree to give the untouchables political independence from the Hindus. It is a great pity that Mr. Gandhi had not been able to make the distinction.

"Personally, I feel that if Mr. Gandhi and the Congress give them political independence, there will be greater unity, co-operation and goodwill between the Hindus and the 'untouchables', but if Mr. Gandhi and the Congress seek to bring the 'untouchables' under the political dominance of the Hindus and to make them political slaves of the Hindus, the 'untouchables' would rebel and would endeavour to seek their salvation by joining some other community."

INDIAN WINS LONG POSTPONEMENT

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 1 (Reuter): The first prosecution under the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act began today at Klerksdorp in Transvaal where Mr. Essop Jassat, a 48 year-old Indian dealer, appeared in the Magistrate's court on a charge of occupying a house, formerly occupied by a European.

The counsel for Essop Jassat asked for a lengthy postponement on grounds that the Prime Minister, Gen Smuts, was discussing the whole Indian question in New York and South Africa's policy might be changed.

The prosecutor opposed the application saying that the case had been dragging on for a long time. The Magistrate granted postponement till December 2.

OBSERVE ABDULLAH DAY ON NOV. 10

Shri Achyut Patwardhan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, in issuing an appeal for the observance of the Shaikh Abdulla Day on Sunday, the 10th November, 1946, states:

"The circumstances leading to the arrest of Sh. Mohmed Abdullah on the 20th May, 1946, while on way to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are well-known. Dogra troops started occupation of Srinagar on the same day and nothing short of Martial-Law followed for Srinagar city. During the night more than 500 chosen National Conference workers were arrested from the city and 370 were brought from other suburbs, on the next morning.

The Kashmir movement continues and a number of people court arrest weekly.

I, therefore, appeal for the observance of Shaikh Abdulla Day on Sunday, the 10th of November. People can express their support for the just cause for which Shaikh Abdulla, his fellow prisoners and the people of Kashmir, are undergoing sufferings, by organising public meetings wherever possible or meeting in groups and explaining the significance of the Kashmir movement.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (APA): An authoritative Government source said today that no suitable appointment existed for the Duke of Windsor.

Earlier to-day, the ex-King spent nearly an hour with Prime Minister Clement Attlee. The Duke's future was the subject of his conversation with Mr. Attlee, other Whitehall sources said. They declared it was well-known that the ex-King would be happy to accept a suitable Governorship.

A shipping line spokesman said he understood that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and their staff would sail in the 'Queen Elizabeth' for New York on Wednesday, November 6.

Stop Press

CONGRESS BAGS 11 SEATS

KARACHI, Nov. 1 (API).—The scrutiny of the nomination papers received for the general elections has so far resulted in eleven Congress candidates, three Europeans and one League nominee, Syed Mirza Mohammad, being returned unopposed to the Sind Assembly.

Labour Disputes Bill In Central Assembly

Jagjivan Ram's Motion For Select Committee

N. M. JOSHI PLEADS FOR OBLIGATION OF COMMUNITY TO EMPLOYEES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): The Central Assembly today discussed the Labour Member's motion for reference to Select Committee of his bill to provide for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES

Explaining the main provisions of the bill Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that it embodied the essential principles of Sec. 81 A of the Defence of India Rules. This section empowered Government to refer industrial disputes to adjudicators and to enforce their awards. The new bill provided for the setting up of two new institutions for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, namely, the Works Committees consisting of representatives of employers and workmen, and Industrial Tribunals, consisting of members possessing qualifications ordinarily required for appointment as Judges of a High Court.

GOVT.'S ROLE

Mr. R. Jagjiwan Ram said that the bill dealt with the fundamental issue as to whether an industrial dispute was a matter of private law of contract or whether Government was involved. In certain cases industrial disputes were not limited to the field of employer and employees only but an economic war between capital and labour by which the community at large was affected. Strikes in public utility concerns would not only affect production but involved loss of service and supplies to the community. Government had the responsibility for the maintenance of national economy and, therefore, it became imperative for them to intervene in such disputes.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that a solution of disputes between employers and workers lay in voluntary settlement, but nonetheless Government must have the power to intervene in the interests of the community at large and to effect an agreement by compulsory adjudication, if necessary.

He maintained that neither the employers nor workers had unrestricted rights in the settlement of trade disputes if in consequence public interests were jeopardised. However, it was not Government's intention to oust voluntary settlement of disputes.

The Labour Member went on to say that before they could embark on large-scale State industrialisation they must establish industrial peace. He would be told that in order to secure industrial peace, Government should ameliorate the working and living conditions of Labour. He agreed with that point of view and assured the house that Government

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

Mahatma Had No Heart Attack

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (U.P.I.): Asked if the report that Gandhiji had a heart attack at Cawnpore station while coming to Calcutta was true, Dr. Sushila Nayar said to the "United Press of India" this morning that it was baseless. She added that Gandhiji had had a bad attack of cold and cough, and that spasmodic cough still persists.

Gandhiji Indisposed

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi, who has been suffering from cough and cold since yesterday, was examined by Dr. B. C. Roy this morning at Sodepore Ashram.

The cough still continues and Mahatmaji is weak, said Dr. Roy while coming out of the Ashram.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. P. D. Himatsingha and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

FOUR BURNT TO DEATH

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 1.

A disastrous fire broke out in the early hours of this morning and four persons were burnt to death. Among the dead, one is a woman and another a child. Seven others received burns.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON. (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.	
Previous Closing	29.86
Today's Opening	31.65
Difference	+180
Today's Closing	31.75
Difference	+190

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Stock Exchange opening prices :— General Motors dol. 51-3/4, Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 38-1/2, United States Steel Common dol. 73-1/8, United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuters).

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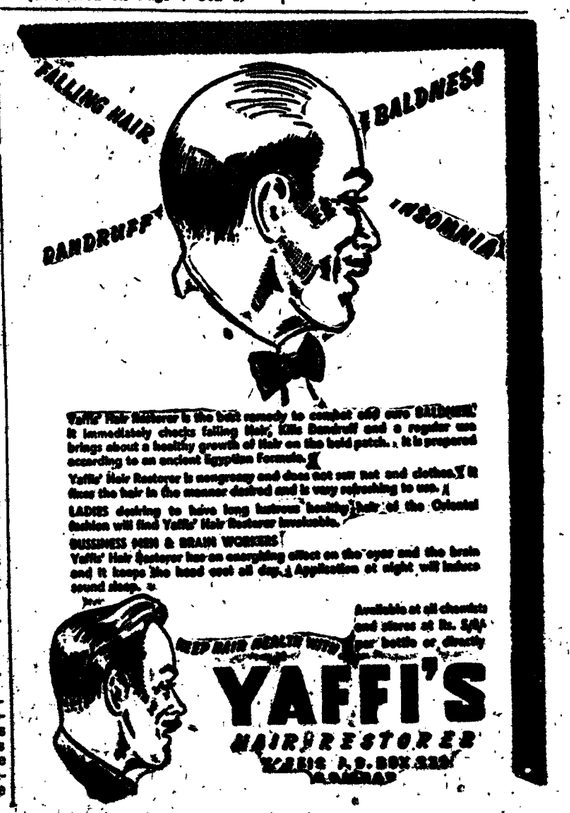

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 11th November, 1946, at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Chairman, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Intimating that the term of office of the Corporation's representatives on the Museum Board will expire in December 1946; and (b) Election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Board.

2. Interpellations.

3-4. Applications for gratuity from or on behalf of certain ex-Municipal employees.

5-44. Letters from the authorities of the (5) Shri Laxminarayan Vyayam Shala; (6) Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society; (7) Bai Bachubai Kanji Karspndas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children (conducted by the Social Service League); (8) Gymnasium at Parel conducted by the Social Service League; (9) Bombay City Adult Education Committee; (10) Bombay Sanitary Association; (11) Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan; (12) Textile Technical School (conducted by the Social Service League); (13) Swastik Oil Mills Kamgar Union; (14) Ramdas Vyayam Mandir; (15) Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya; (16) Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; (17) Charitable Ayurvedic Hospital (Girgaum); (18) Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary (Mugbhat); (19) Maharashtra Ayurved Mahavidyalaya (Mugbhat); (20) Om Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir, Dadar; (21) Telugu Free Library; (22-26) Industrial Schools for Women conducted by the Social Service League at (22) Imamwada; (23) Girgaum; (24) Dadar; (25) Matunga; and (26) Parel; (27) Young Men's Hindu Association; (28) Tardeo Vyayam Shala; (29) Khan Bahadur Haji Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel; (30) Depressed Classes Education League; (31) Karnatak Sangh; (32) Bharatiya Taroon Sangh; (33) Samatawadi Tarun Sangh; (34) Bai Motlibai Wadia Free Reading Room and Library conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association; (35) Prof. Date's Dumb and Deaf Institute; (36-38) Free Reading Rooms and Libraries conducted by the Janata Seva Mandal at (36) Jacob Circle; (37) Lalbaug; and (38) DeLisle Road, Chinchpokli; (39) B. I. T. Block Tenants' Association; Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road; (40) Physical Culture Association; (41) Shri Shivaji Vyayam Mandir (Fanaswadi); (42) Rohidas Sudharak Mandal; (43) Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Muslim Women's Craft Institute; and (44) Society of N. Sra. da Piedade, Mazagaon. Applying for grants-in-aid of their respective institutions for the year 1947-48.

45-46. Letters from the authorities of (45) the Anjuman-e-Saadatul Kaunain, Bombay, and (46) Anjuman-i-Nizamul Muslimeen, Bombay—Applying for grant-in-aid of their institutions for the year 1947-48 and stating reasons for the delay in sending the applications.

47-48. Letters from the authorities of the (47) Bombay City Adult Education Committee; and (48) Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning a grant-in-aid of their institutions for the year 1945-46.

49-52. Letters from the authorities of the (49) King George V Memorial; (50) Khan Bahadur Haji Bachuali Free Ophthalmic Hospitals Society, Parel; (51) Hindu Sewak Sangh; and (52) Children's Aid Society—Forwarding copies of the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

53. Letter from Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Khansaheb Ramzanally Jamalbhoy—Regarding the recovery of certain amount due to their client in respect of the milk supplied by him to the Municipality.

54. Telegram from the Secretary, Bengal Central Relief Committee, Calcutta—Applying for help towards the rehabilitation of victims of atrocities in various parts of Bengal.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

55. Recommending additional grant to meet the payment of lodging charges incurred by a Medical Assistant in the Water Works Department.

56. Recommending additional grant to meet the cost of oil painting a portion of the Municipal Head Office Building.

57. Regarding the creation of the temporary post of an Assistant Accountant in the Chief Accountant's Department.

58. Regarding the question of making provision in the Budget for the work of repairs to the Old Kasheli Bridge No. 2, etc.

59. Regarding the creation of a post of an Inspector for the supervision of the Pumping and Compressor Stations in the City.

60. Regarding the conversion of one of the posts of Motor Inspectors in the Assessment and Collection Department into that of a Chief (Motor) Inspector.

61. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Chief Auditor pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

62. Regarding the unexpended Budget grants for the year 1944-45 and previous years relating to Debt Charges pertaining to Municipal Accounts.

63. Regarding the question of granting Dearness Allowance to Municipal Pensioners on the same lines as of the Municipal employees in service.

64. Recommending an advance to meet the cost of 10 Leyland Lorries to be purchased for the transport of refuse, etc.

65. Recommending additional grant to meet the liabilities incurred but not paid for during 1945-46 and previous years pertaining to Improvement Schemes Account.

66. Recommending additional grant to meet the liabilities incurred in respect of the grants for 1944-45 and previous years pertaining to Municipal Accounts which were not paid for or adjusted before the close of the year 1945-46.

67. Recommending an advance from different funds to meet the liabilities incurred but not paid for during 1945-46 and previous years under Advances and Special Funds Account pertaining to Municipal Accounts.

68. Regarding the proposal to increase the fee to be charged to Medical Practitioners seeking admission to the Refresher Course at the Seth G.S.M. College, etc.

69. Reporting under Section 38-B of the Municipal Act that they have referred the Schools Committee's letter regarding the revision of grades of certain staff under the Schools Committee to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES—

70. Reporting the progress of survey work carried on by the Special Officer, Bhivpuri Project.

71. Regarding the findings of the Bombay Dock Explosions Inquiry Committee about the failure of the Gas Cutting Plant of the Municipal Fire Services to cut hole in the side of the Ship S.S. Fort Stikine, etc.

72. Regarding the work of providing certain air valves on the Tansa and Vehar water mains.

73. Regarding the naming of the two arms of "Y" Road branching off Lady Jamshedji Road as "Bai Padmabai Thakkar Road" and "Bai Govinddas Road."

74. Regarding a proposal to abandon the layout of a road between Love Grove (Dr. Annie Besant) Road and Tulsi Pipe Road and to provide certain other roads in Worli area.

75. Regarding the work of laying a 9" water main off Fergusson Road.

76. Regarding the revised estimate for the work of providing a 6" water main in portions of Gymkhana Road and Telang Road.

77. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of providing a storm water drain at Sewri Road.

78. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of paving footpaths along Mahim Causeway Road.

79. Regarding plan and estimate for reconstructing the open top culvert at Jamboli in the Outside City Division of the Water Works Department.

80. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of constructing brick masonry arched drains in certain places at Dadar.

81. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of extending the Pumping Station at Matunga, etc.

82. Regarding plan and estimate for providing additional pumping sets, etc., at Matunga Pumping Station.

83. Regarding revised estimate for the work of laying storm water drains in Old Bengalpura Street and Nakhoda Street.

84. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of cement concreting a portion of Sion Road (West Side).

85. Regarding the layout of two new public streets to connect Hansali Tank Road and Ranade Road Extension.

86. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of providing a cross connection between the inlet and outlet mains of Malabar Hill Reservoir at Harvey Road.

87. Regarding re-naming New Foras Road as "Fitwalla Road."

88. Regarding revised estimates for the work of laying pipe drains for minimising the nuisance due to the flooding of Wadi Bunder Road and of providing wearing surfaces of concrete on "Y" Road, etc.

89. Regarding revised estimates for constructing certain footpaths in the City, etc.

90. Regarding revised estimates for the work of renewing the sealed sewage mains of DeLisle Road Ejector.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

91. Regarding additional grant required for primary education for 1946-47.

92. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

93. Regarding donation received for giving prizes to pupils in the Municipal Schools from the Kashalkar Satkar Samiti.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

94. Regarding election of Dr. Mrs. Champubai D. Pradhan, M.B.B.S., as a Councillor.

95. Forwarding the monthly Chemical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

96. Forwarding quarterly statements showing the quantity of water brought into the City from various lakes, etc.

97. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrying mosquito detected in August, 1946.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

98. Applying for permission to serve on the Committee of Management of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

99. Regarding the election of Mr. K. K. Shah, B.A., LL.B., as a Councillor.

100. Government Communication—Regarding the appointment of an additional member on the Advisory Committee constituted by Government in dealing with applications for premises for cinematograph exhibition in Greater Bombay.

101-103. Letters from (101) Mr. M. R. Borade; (102) Mr. A. K. Alimohamed and (103) Mr. Y. G. Pandit on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation.

104. Letter from the Conference Secretary, New Education Fellowship, Australia —Thanking the Corporation for deputing Miss Kapila Khandwala to attend the International Education Conference in Australia.

105. Letter from Dr. Ardeshir H. Masina—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father Dr. H. M. Masina.

106. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Regarding the appointment of a representative on the Managing Board of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh (Anath Arbhakalaya) in place of the late Mr. Jethmal Narandas.

107. Report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding the appointment of Corporation's representatives on the Managing Boards of certain institutions.

108. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.

109. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

110-112. From Mr. Suleman M. A. Darvesh—For (110) carrying out an inspection of Lock-ups at Police Stations in the City, so as to ascertain their sanitary condition, etc.; (111) permitting the Mahim Market Premises to continue in its present condition, etc.; (112) obtaining the Commissioner's Report regarding the number of employees disbanded from the Auxiliary Fire Service absorbed in the Municipal Fire Brigade Department.

113. From Mr. S. D. Dongre—For naming the portion of Lamington Road from the Central Station to Jacob Circle as "Dr. Anandrao L. Nair Road."

114. From Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel—For representing to Government to reserve the Juhu Aerodrome as a training ground for learners and amateurs in aviation and to provide more air-ports in the Greater Bombay area.

115-116. From Mr. Suleman M. A. Darvesh—For (115) requesting the Postal Authorities to keep open the Mandvi Post Office which has been kept closed as a result of the disturbances in the City; and (116) requesting the Commissioner of Police to issue orders prohibiting kite flying in streets and open spaces.

117. From Dr. Homi F. Pavri—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the ramshackle booths erected on the land between the Station Terrace and the Overbridge at the Grant Road Railway Station.

118-120 From Mr. B. N. Rathod —For (118) representing to Government to enact legislation to regulate service conditions of sweepers attached to private premises; (119) providing sanitary conveniences, etc., in the Conservancy Department chawls at Walpakhady, Mazagaon; and (120) constructing an approach road leading from Arthur Road to the Municipal Chawls at Mahalaxmi.

121. From Mr. B. N. Maheshwari—For amending the Municipal Act so as to do away with the special representation given to certain interests on the Corporation.

122. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For improving the drainage system of the locality abutting on the private street off Sussex Road.

123. From Mr. P. M. Chinai—For introducing automatic traffic signals on roads in the City for regulating movement of traffic.

124. From Mr. Khimji M. Bhujpuria, seconded by Mr. B. N. Rathod—For maintaining in the Corporation Hall a Notice Board indicating thereon the business under discussion at the Corporation Meetings.

125. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For expediting the Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the taking over of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.

126-132. From Mr. B. N. Rathod —For (126) carrying out repairs promptly to the chawls occupied by the menial staff of the Health Department; (127) representing to Government to exempt Municipal chawls from the operation of the Rent Act; (128) keeping the chawls of the Conservancy Branch swept, cleaned and flushed properly; (129) making payment to the Conservancy staff of the Health Department of their salaries for Maternity and Injury leave periods within four weeks from the date of their resuming duty; (130) making payments to the menial workers of the Health Department of their salaries within a week after their respective pay days if they cannot present themselves for receiving pay on these days; (131) supplying uniforms, saris, towels, etc., to all the male and female sweepers and halalkhores of the Conservancy Branch; and (132) covering up open channel drains near Municipal Chawls occupied by Harijans at Mahalaxmi, Arthur Road, Parbhadevi and Dadar Main Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
B. V. MODY,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1946

MR. PAPEN!

BY A. RAAB

Not von Papen, but Papen. The Weimar Constitution abolished the noble title 'von'. The German Republic issued passports to their citizens who were born as 'von' only without this title. The Great-Bismark-German-reactionaries, the forerunners of the Nazis, who started Germany's secret rearmament already before the Versailles treaty was signed, that group of men to which you belong, that helped Hitler to come to power re-introduced slowly the "von". Just an outward sign of reactionary spirit and of enmity against the Democratic Weimar Constitution.

Now, Mr. Papen, you were acquitted by the Court. Regrettably! But all we living victims of that nation of which you were one of the most important representatives hope that your fate will be before long that of all other Bismark-German and Nazi-German criminals, and the wish of your victims is to see you in lifelong jail.

Perhaps you remember, when we met the first time. It was in 1926 or 27. I came with half a dozen of Raab-Katzenstein sport aeroplanes to Wallerfangen. We gave there an exhibition in aerobatics and we took villages up for joy-rides. You were at that time the Squire of Wallerfangen and your castle and its spirit dominated all and everything in the surrounding.

At that time you were one of the diplomats of the German Republic and you were even a black-red-gold ribbon - the Republic's flag - on your lapel. Or did you wear it that day only, because Mr. Katzenstein, my Jewish partner, was present? And for a second time we met at Vienna, in September 1936 during the period of the Spanish Civil War. At that occasion we did not meet personally, but we met!

BETRAYED

You may remember, that there turned up in Vienna the Spanish Under - Secretary for Air and I with four or five of my engineers. We were on a trip to buy in Austria material which the Spanish Republicans needed so badly to fight Franco. Austria's big concerns sold us willingly all sorts of Aviation raw-materials and ammunition, because we brought plenty of money. But you were put wise from Berlin to have us arrested as Communists, as Reds. Today I know, that the Lufthanso Airport manager in Marseilles rang up the Gestapo in Berlin and told them that we were on that trip and that everything had to be done to catch us. You, Mr. Papen, arranged that the Austrian Police arrested all of us. I arranged in the last minute, under danger of my own life, to save the Spanish Under Secretary for Air from being arrested. I helped him to escape to Prague. I took the brunt upon me when those 28 Austrian detectives under the personal leadership of the top Police ranker arrested me and my staff in the Grand Hotel where we were sitting round a table figuring out the quantities of material we needed. We hoped that we could finish before the police came whom we expected already. And it was You, Mr. Papen who demanded from Austria to extradite us to Germany. I thank it to the personal intervention of Dr. Schuschwigg and my lawyer Mr. E. Frischauer (who later regrettably committed suicide in sheer dispair of a harsh treatment meted out to him in France, obviously on request of the Gestapo who ruled so powerful in pre-war France under the Cagoulards) that I was expelled from Austria together with my staff and not handed over to the German Gestapo.

I was one of the happy men. But thousands of other refugees from Germany, who were wanted by the Gestapo and who were not in a position to have the then powerful aid of Dr. Schuschwigg, were actually handed over, with your active help, to the German Gestapo. I doubt, whether anyone of them is still alive.

The exact figure of these victims nobody knows. But you are their murderer! On second of March 1946 you had the cheek to say to your judges.

"I have examined my conscience and can find no guilt." Your Austrian job is only one instance of your crimes and guilt. People who know about your nefarious work in Turkey say, that you did the same dirty Gestapo job in Turkey.

FRAMED-UP REPORTS

But this alone was not your job. Another important job of yours was to supply foreign Governments with Smutty framed-up reports on political refugees. And when the Police authorities of these nations, who all took you for a gentleman in whose words one could not put the slightest doubt, hunted us, the political refugees, suspicious, as being either Soviet-agents or Nazi-agents (so as you arranged the reports to be lead into the "right channels") then, you may have gleefully reported to Berlin about your "diplomatic" successes, against powerless political refugees. Your reports have served to detain many an innocent refugee And many of them committed even suicide as my friend Mr. Frischauer did. Mr. Papen! Your reports exist still in the files of foreign police authorities. And they serve still as a base to hunt genuine political refugees from Nazi terror especially as far as the British Intelligence service is concerned.

18 of you Nazi bosses were sentenced. But all what you 21 people did stand condemned today before the world—except your wonderful reports. They still stand—as true and correct and foreign authorities believe in these Nazi-fairy-tales which you helped so decisively to compile.

AUCTION SALES.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW SUNDAY at 10-30 A. M. Property of N. Williams, Esqr., and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, steel almirah, typewriter, Singer machine, safe, zoola sofa cabinet, zoonda almirah, dining, writing and dressing tables, chairs, side board, show case, chesterfield, almirah, bed, Eng. large ice box, gramophone, glassware, etc. (Extra Sales Tax) T. 40213. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALBION MOTOR LORRY.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay, we shall sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 4-11-46 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Insolvent Tricumji Ratansey's 5 ton Albion Motor Lorry. Purchaser will have to pay sale tax.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Grand BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of modern sparingly used household furniture, crockery, cutlery, glass and platedwares, Radios, portable gramophones, Refrigerator (CROSSLEY) Singer sewing machine, steel file cabinet, cabin trunk, Cottage piano, Baby Ford saloon, etc., to-morrow (SUNDAY THE 3RD inst.,) at 10-30 A.M., at EAST VILLE, KITTERIDGE ROAD, off Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Property of A. J. BUTTERFIELD ESQR., of B.B.C.I. Rlys. ON VIEW. Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO. Tel. 22801.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE TOMORROW SUNDAY THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1946, AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 81, MALCOLM BAG (PARSI COLONY) JOGESHWARI (B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY LINE):

The sale by order of Mrs. Goolcher Arachsha Kharegat the administratrix ad Colligenda bona to the Estate of Mr. Shapurjee Pestanjee and Mr. Gaiomard Pestanjee deceased of household furniture and other articles will take place as stated above.
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123, Medows Street, Fort.

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POLISH COMPLAINT AGAINST U.N.R.R.A.

Indirect Coercion To Secure Repatriation Of Displaced Persons Now In Germany

LONDON, Oct. 31, (Reuter): Charges that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials were using "indirect coercive methods" to bring about repatriation of Polish displaced persons, now in Germany, were made here today by Dr. Charles Rozmarek, President of the Polish American Congress—a body claiming to represent 6,000,000 American citizens of Polish descent with its headquarters in Chicago.

Dr. Rozmarek, who has just returned from a tour of the camps in British and United States zones, has embodied his criticism in a report to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, in which he demands investigation of UNRRA activities in this field by the State Department and Congress. As instances of "indirect coercive methods" Dr. Rozmarek mentions insufficient food, overcrowding "harassing" of Polish displaced persons and frequent arbitrary transfers from one camp to another.

ADMIT 150,000 TO U. S.

As a long-term policy, Dr. Rozmarek's report recommends evacuation from Germany by emigration to the Western hemisphere of displaced persons who cannot return to their country of origin and suggests that the United States should admit 150,000 displaced persons.

Dr. Rozmarek suggested that if the elections announced by the Polish Government failed to correspond with the promise of free elections given at Yalta the United States should break off relations with the Warsaw Government and "chase their representatives out of the United States."

GIFT OF RS. 75,000 LAND TO MADRESSA

Mr. B. H. Desai To Give 5 'Bighas' Of Land For Playground

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 31.

The Memorial Committee, formed to commemorate the unique services rendered by Mr. Bomonji Hormasji Desai, Headmaster of the Cowasji Jehangir Madressa of Navsari, for half a century, has received donations of more than Rs. 10,000, and more sums are expected. It must be added that the funds for the Memorial are solely to be utilised for the purpose of the Madressa.

Besides this, Mr. Desai is going a step further. Taking the occasion of his retirement and as a mark of its memento, Mr. Desai is going to supply a long-felt want of the Madressa, viz., a good play-ground attached to it. The Madressa compound adjoins the "Vajifa" land of "Jamshed Wadi", which belongs to Mr. Desai. He is prepared to part with five 'bighas' of that land, on certain conditions, as a gift on trust to be utilised as a play-ground for Madressa students. Looking to the prevailing price of adjacent land, a 'bigha' of this gift land is worth at least Rs. 15,000. So the gift of Mr. Desai, to be given as a true sportsman is at least worth Rs. 75,000. This gesture will be warmly welcomed not only by the present students but thousands of those who have been trained by Mr. Desai, who as a true sportsman always tried his best to foster the love of sports especially cricket by freely mixing among students himself playing the royal game and leading cricket teams for playing matches in Gujerat, particularly in the first decade of this century.

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N.B.:—Beware! Bogus Colleges are cropping up like mushrooms, and the unqualified may offer to give you training; but the blind cannot lead the blind.

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On and from FRIDAY, the 1st November, 1946 there will be the following services to Uran and Dharamtar:—

BOMBAY/URAN SERVICE

	(From FERRY WHARF)			From MODY BUNDER)	
Bombay	Dep.	7.00 a. m.	8-30 a. m.	2.00 p. m	6.00 p. m.
Uran	Arr.	7.45 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	3.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
Uran	Dep.	8.00 a.m.	10.00 a. m.	3.30 p. m.	7.00 a. m. (Next day)
Bombay	Arr.	8-45 a. m.	11.00 a. m.	4.30 p. m.	8.00 a. m.

BOMBAY/DHARAMTAR SERVICE

Bombay	Dep.	7.30 a. m.	2-30 p. m.	
Rewas	"	9.00 a. m.	4.00 p. m.	
Dharamtar	Arr.	10.15 a. m.	5.15 p. m.	
Dharamtar	Dep.	10.30 a. m.	2-30 p m.	
Rewas	"	11.45 a. m.	3.45 p. m.	
Bombay	Arr.	1.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.	

NOTE:— There will be no daily Afternoon Service to Rewas at 2.45 p. m. as hitherto.

On and from Monday, the 4th November, 1946, Nahava Line (Mail) daily service will leave Bombay at 1.00 p. m. instead of at 2.00 p. m. as under:—

Bombay	Dep.	1.00 p. m.	Nahava	Dep.	3.15 p. m.
Uran	"	2.00 p. m.	Elephanta	"	3.35 p. m.
Elephanta	"	2.30 p. m.	Uran	"	4.15 p. m.
Nahava	Arr.	2.45 p. m.	Bombay	Arr.	5.00 p. m.

Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
30th Oct, 1946.

Digitized by financialexpress.com from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS

People's Party For Egypt—French African Counter-Blast—Gen. Spears Has A Plan

(By Our Middle East Correspondent)

JERUSALEM (By Air Mail): The "Ikhwan el Muslimin" (Moslem Brothers) organisation consider that Ismail Sidky Pasha's voyage to Britain endangers Egypt's independence by jeopardising her best chances for total liberation. Sheikh Hassan el Banna, Grand Master of the Moslem Brothers has ordered his "brethren" to embark upon a non-co-operation campaign against the British, to boycott all British goods, trading firms and newspapers, forbade them to speak English or to teach this language, and demanded of them to cease all personal contact with Britishers.

In his manifesto, published this week, the Grand Master, called upon Moslem Brothers to exert pressure on deputies and senators in all election wards demanding the breaking off of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations, the cancellation of the 1936 Treaty, the evacuation of British forces and the realisation of the unity of the Nile Valley.

Despite the measures taken by police, Egyptian students have joined the delegations of the Nationalist and Wafdist parties, the Moslem Brothers, Al Kotla party, and the Nubian League in their opposition to the present progress of the treaty negotiations. The first result of the announcement of Students Organisation was the decree which put off the opening date of the two largest universities in Cairo and Alexandria to November 9.

A SOCIALIST PARTY

"An Egyptian Socialist party has been formed under its president, Abdel Rahman el Baly Bey, the Minister of Finance. It will be known as the Egyptian Workers' Party. Its programme will be: the realisation of the country's complete independence, the fights against misery, disease, poverty and ignorance, equal rights of men and women in political and social matters"

"Abdel Rahman el Baly Bey announced that the Party will stand for the next Legislative Assembly elections in all constituencies. He added that Egyptian socialism did not resemble that of Europe or America as it must adapt itself to conditions prevailing in Egypt and draw its inspiration from Moslem religion".

END FRENCH COLONIALISM

Algerian & Moroccan Peoples' Demand

"The French Government plan adopted by the Constituent Assembly is nothing but a confirmation of the status quo in the constitutional texts", Syd. Ferhat Abbas, leader of the Algerian Manifesto Party, told a press conference in Paris, according to "Al Ahram" Egyptian paper. He pointed out that his party's conception was adapted to the new spirit of federalism. "The Government has refused to learn the lessons of the revolution which the war has brought about in people's minds or of the inescapable development of overseas peoples".

The Algerian leader then stated that the North African problem must be solved as a whole, by permitting Tunisians and Moroccans to express their wishes in Paris.

Speaking of his attitude towards the Arab League, Syd. Ferhat said: "We are interested in the League because it fights as we do. I am not 'au courant' with what it is doing. But, we would like to see the end of colonialism as far as the French are concerned. This problem should be tackled soon to prevent the gap from growing wider".

Syd. Ferhat has left for Algeria in company with Syd. Messali Hadj, leader of the dissolved Algerian People's Party, and it is reported that both will agree for joint action in the coming elections in Algeria. Syd. Hadj is precluded from visiting the larger towns.

Record Of Sacrifices Of Nehru Family

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Lindsay Drummond, the British publishers of Pandit Jawaharla. Nehru's books, have just published an English edition of the autobiography of Krishna Nehru, who is Mrs. Hutheesing, a sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The book is called "With No Regrets."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has written a foreward in which she says, "The high traditions of patriotism created by an illustrious father and illustrious son will be duly honoured by the young generations that succeed them."

Lindsay, Drummond, the publisher said, "The book is a simple and charming record of the famous Nehru family and many people in Great Britain will be surprised at the sacrifices which all members of the family, male, and female have made in the course of Indian independence and freedom."

King's Birthday Greetings For Chiang

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, who was 60 yesterday, received a special message of congratulations from King George VI together with his best wishes for the Generalissimo's future health and happiness.

WHO IS SUCCESSOR TO KOLHAPUR GADI?

(From A Correspondent)

The question of succession to Kolhapur Gadi was discussed and considered in all its aspects on the sad and unexpected demise of His late Highness Shrimant Chhatrapati Raja Ram Maharaj, who passed away without leaving a male descendant to succeed him. No less than sixty-eight candidates advanced their claims to the Gadi and made representations to the Government of India. After full one year of detailed inquiry, the claims of the Chawarekar family of Kolhapur were recognised and a boy from that family. His late Highness Maharaja Pratapsingh, was selected and adopted by the Dowager Her Highness Maharani Tara Bai Sahiba. To our great misfortune His late Highness Pratap Singh passed away unexpectedly on 29-9-46 and the question of selecting an heir and successor to the Kolhapur Gadi has again come to the forefront.

The Chawarekars are the direct descendant of Shareefji, the uncle of Shri Chhatrapati Shivajee Maharaj. Shareefjee's Jahagir villages of Chaware, Khanwat, etc., are still held by the family. Vijay Singh and Jai Singh, two grand-sons of Shahajee elder brother of Shankar Rao, are the real claimants to the Gadi. Owing to the demise of the parents both the boys were minor and under the supervision of Court of Wards when the last selection of successor to the Gadi was made. The Court of Wards on behalf of the minors made no representation on the occasion and the case of the real claimants to the Gadi was lost merely by the default. Shankar Rao the grandfather of His late Highness Maharaja Pratapsingh, is younger brother of Shahajee alias Buwa Saheb Bhosalay, who is entitled to a small cash annuity by way of maintenance, while the real holders are Vijaysingh and Jai Singh. Sahajee's grandsons, Nana Sahib, the father of His late Highness, is youngest son of Shankar Rao, whose son was selected for adoption as successor to the Gadi, on the presumption that the boy belonged to the main Chawarekar family. This wrong presumption had led to a miscarriage of justice and a total disregard of the rights of real claimants.

The question of successor to the Gadi of Kolhapur has again to be decided. The rights of Shawarekar main family have already been recognised by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government and the question of selection of a successor from the main Chawarekar family is now only to be decided. It is clear that Vijay Singh and Jai Singh are the only real claimants who can rightfully be selected. It will only be just and proper to allow Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Tara Bai Saheba to adopt either of the above two boys as successor to Shri Chhatrapati Maharaj. Will the public of Kolhapur, the Councillors, the Hon. the Resident and the Government of India realise the real family status of the main Chawarekar branch and select either Jaisingh or Vijaysingh, the grandson of Shahajee as successor to the Gadi of Kolhapur.

SEARCH FOR CONDEMNED REXIST IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31, (Reuter): The Belgian Embassy here tonight issued instructions to all their consuls through Brazil requesting them to seek the co-operation of the local police to try to trace Leon Degrelle, Belgian Rexist (Fascist) leader, who might be hiding in this country.

Degrelle was sentenced to death in his absence as a war traitor in December 1944.

A Wanderer In U. P.

Fond Farewell In Jawahar

(FROM A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

Under the gentle rays of the early morning sun, Lucknow station looked lovely. Rebuilt and renovated since I last saw it, it is now one of the cleanest stations on the East Indian Railway. I emphasize this, because clean and comfortable stations are a rarity on this line. As I stepped out of the Express from Howrah, a train which was considerably and annoyingly late, an engaging sight occupied my attention. What a contrast with the previous days of travel! Well-built Punjabi ladies were themselves looking after their luggage, which consisted often of more fruit baskets than hold-alls. A young Bengali girl, rouged and with finger nails rose-tinted and well manicured, stood at the book-stall lazily glancing at the latest London papers. Upon the scene arrived a lean and tall Maharashtrian lady, grim and purposeful, who looked as if the whole station belonged to her. She ordered the porters about, she tackled the guard, she wanted this and that to be done for her. Quite the brown Englishwoman. Her business finished, she was gone within a few moments. Not much sign of the purdah these days in Lucknow.

Packhard Comfort

The porters, the station officials, the passengers, even the mongrel waiting for the morsels of food which travellers will insist on throwing out on the platform, were in no such hurry. Things have a way of being done leisurely and unhurriedly in Lucknow one of the politest of cities in the United Provinces. My hostess was not in sight. I went out and there was a Packhard, with the little lady at the wheel. "Chachaji", she declared, "I have been waiting for you ever so long", as if it was I who was at fault and not she, who ought to have met me at the station. However, there is no arguing with women. They are in a class by themselves, God and Gandhiji having blessed them. "Which village do you want to see?" she inquired and before I could tell her, she added "there is a nasty little hovel, where they have been abusing the Congress Government a long while. That is the place for you to inspect." She drove off. A straight journey for a few miles, then she switched off to the left. Gently waving corn, mud-walled houses in-between; shining pools of stagnant water, it was an enjoyable scene. I realised after a look at the indicator that on the smooth road she was doing more than sixty. She told me how the Congress ministers in the United Provinces were busy with schemes, the majority of which will run the Government into spending crores. But not one of them, according to her, had taken serious thought evidently about how to raise those vast sums.

The Communist

"We communists", she declared laugh over it. They should take first things first. They should not be in a hurry to promise everybody everything and promise destruction to the zamindars". Are you a communist?" I asked, amazed. Her upbringing her family affinities and the environment in which she lived, the lazy but cultured existence of a land magnate's daughter were all against the possibility of her sharing the Communist faith. Every girl, every educated girl in our set is," she replied. "You see the pendulum is now swinging rapidly towards the left. If you ask grand father, he would tell you we are little fools, but he allows us to read Karl Marx, and Rodek and Engels. We get Moscow on the radio and some of us do think our Order should die a quiet and merciful death. "She laughed. The car purred on awhile, then stopped. The Venus at the wheels gave her lips a dab of colour, powdered her nose and was ready to do sixty miles an hour again.

She said if I were to question closely the villagers in the hovel to which she was taking me, she was sure I would not blame her for being a Communist. A few moments more and we drove into an apology of a road. The car bumped and blundered into rubble and overgrown weeds clattered defiantly over half-baked bricks and we were in a little square surrounded by mud-walled houses. How popular the little lady was! She had brought a chest of medicines with her and going into a shanty she was soon busy playing the Florence Nightingale.

A Tale Of Woe—And Faith

She left me alone to make my own inquiries. It was the usual tale of woe, made more bitter by memories of the repression experienced during the Marris regime. They had heard, however, these sturdy, ill-clad but well-featured villagers that they would soon be masters of the bits of land they cultivated. "It is all Pantji's work," declared a young man. "No, this is to come because Jawahar is at the top. Jawahar would see that nobody starved. Bhai, I was at Unchhar when he gave us the message of hope, years ago." So corrected him a wizened old man. "The police will not loot us now, nor the Zamindar's agent. We shall tell Jawahar if they dare do it." Everywhere I went I noticed this fond faith in Jawahar.

(To Be Continued)

U. P. MOTORISTS' STRIKE THREAT

Reject Govt.'s Rail-Road Co-ordination Scheme

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31, (A. P. I.): The U. P. Government's railroad co-ordination scheme was rejected by the General Council of the Provincial Motor Operators' Union which met in Lucknow under the Presidentship of U. Kunwar Jyoti Prasad. About 40 members, including representatives of Drivers' Unions, were present.

The council warned the Government that the implementation of the scheme would result in "a bitter strife for which the Government will be solely responsible", and decided "to organise a province-wide strike of the entire motor transport and to serve a fortnight's notice on the Government to this effect".

The Council formed a Council of Action to draw up a programme of direct action by November 14 next.

On the question of providing buses for the Congress session, the meeting passed a resolution, stating that "inspite of our opposition to the railroad scheme, we consider it our duty not only to provide buses out to organise transport services as effecient-ly as possible in public interest and for the success of the Congress Session".

Surat Municipal Workers Withdraw Strike Notice

SURAT, Oct. 31. (A.P.I.): The Municipal Workers' Union administrative and clerical staff withdrew its strike notice to the municipality threatening to strike from November 1, if the workers were not given immediate temporary relief, and promised revision of scales of pay.

The Municipal Board at its meeting this evening passed a resolution explaining to the workers that the financial position of the Board did not enable it to grant such immediate relief. It promised that the demands of the workers will be considered sympathetically provided they withdrew the strike notice.

SURAT FISHERMEN COLONY ABLAZE

15 Families Rendered Homeless Loss Estimated At Rs 15,000

SURAT, Oct. 31. (A.P.I.): Fifteen huts were gutted by a big fire that broke out at about midnight in Nanpuramachiwadi. The fire was visible from places nearly two miles away.

Three fire engines fought with the flames for over three hours before it was brought under control.

A number of fisherman's families have been rendered homeless by the fire. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

CHATTERJEE BEGINS FAST

Protest Against Loss Of Human Life Due To Mal-Administration

LONDON, Oct. 31, (Reuter): Krishna Kumar Chatterjee a Bengali, had his last meal at an Indian restaurant in Soho tonight before going on a fast unto death.

His reasons for his fast include immediate declaration of Indian independence and replacement of the present Bengal Ministry by a Congress-League coalition.

Chatterjee was one of a party of 13 when he sat down in the restaurant. At the dinner party, which was organised by Mrs. Gupta, daughter-in-law of Mr. J. C. Gupta a Bengal Congress leader, were three women.

One of them Mrs. Lachmi Basu, arrived from India on Wednesday bringing with her basmati rice grown only in the Punjab, which was the main part of tonight's meal.

Chatterjee, who is a strict vegetarian ate lentils and curry with his rice and drank water. From tonight he swore he will eat nothing and drink only salt water.

"The first three days are very difficult, but after then becomes easier," he said, "You forget about food and just feel weak.

Chatterjee a social worker for the Congress Party, arrived in Britain in June.

As soon as Chatterjee entered the restaurant in his Indian costume and Gandhi cap, press representatives and photographers besieged him. Some of his friends tried to persuade him to give up the fast, but he declined. Mr. Chatterjee told Reuter with all emphasis at his command that he would carry out his plan.

When asked whether he would continue fast if Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Nehru intervened, he replied that he would of course obey the instructions of his leaders implicitly as he has always done. He said: "Millions died in my country from enforced starvation. I am undertaking this fast unto death as a protest to stop this deliberate destruction of human life due to mal-administration in my province.

Ruikar Meets Pethick-Lawrence

LONDON, Oct. 31. (Reuter): Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Congress member of the Central Provinces Assembly met Lord Pethick-Lawrence today and discussed the present communal and political situation in India with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ruikar is leaving tomorrow for Manchester where he will meet officials of the Textile Workers Union.

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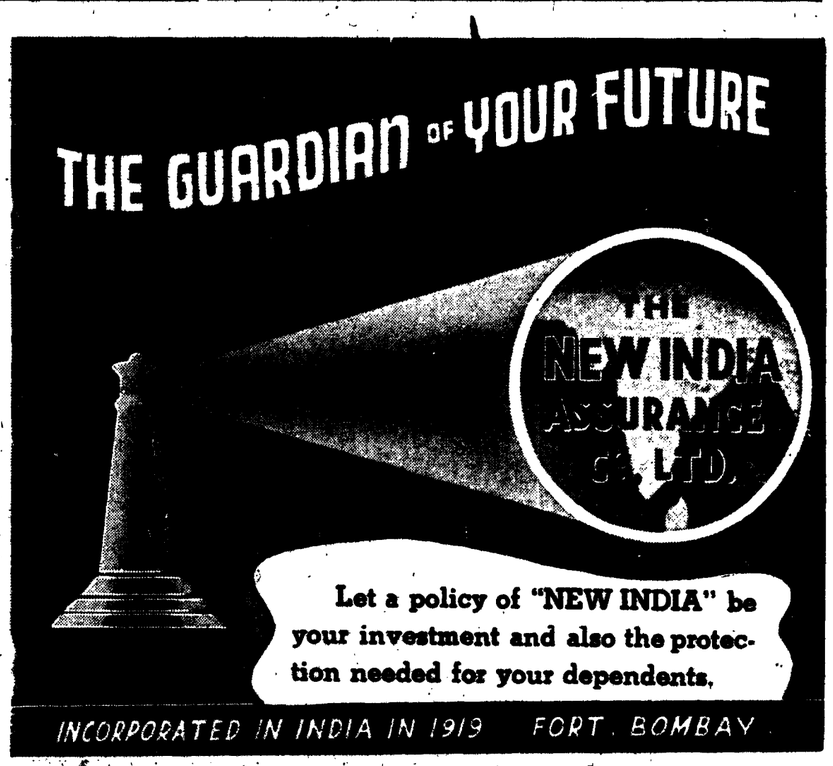
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WAVELL LEAVES FOR NOAKHALI

Gandhiji's Tour Programme Not Yet Known; Rioting In Bengal Continues

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, accompanied by the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, left by air this morning on a tour of areas affected by the recent disturbances in the Noakhali and Tipperah Districts of East Bengal.

No information is available yet in Calcutta as to Mahatma Gandhi's East Bengal tour programme, but it is reported from Chandpur that local leaders there have provisionally fixed up a six days' tour of Noakhali district and a three days' tour of Chandpur sub-division of Tipperah district.

In Noakhali, the message adds, Gandhiji is likely to visit Chaumbhani, Khilpara, Bargovindpur, Dasgharia, Panchgaon, Nandigram, Karpara, Lamchar, Dallabazar, Raipura and Ramganj.

Paikpara, Karaitali, Haimchar, Bajapti and Harina may be visited in Chandpur sub-division.

VARYING REPORTS BY NEWSPAPERS

Figures of casualties in yesterday's incidents in Calcutta, published by different newspapers, vary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" gives the total as ten killed, seven of them as a result of military firing, according to reports received upto 6 p. m. yesterday while 43 persons were injured.

The "Statesman's" figures are six dead and 13 injured in a total of 24 incidents from parts of central, East and south-west Calcutta. "Morning News" reports that "six persons are believed to have been killed and 15 others injured in yesterday's stabbings and assaults, the military opened fire on one occasion and two persons were killed and three injured." "Hindustan Standard" gives the total for Calcutta and Howrah as eight killed and 49 injured.

146 KILLED IN DACCA SINCE AUG. 20

DACCA, October 31. (A.P.I.): A milkman was killed this afternoon in Dacca City and another was injured in the evening. The total number of persons killed since incidents in Dacca commenced on 20th August is now 146.

A merchant while going from Narayanganj to Mirkadim yesterday noon in a country boat was attacked in the local river and was murdered.

According to a report five houses were looted and one house was burnt in Tejgaon area recently. Refugees are coming into the city from the area.

One boy was found today weeping near the Dacca railway station and on enquiry it was learnt that his house in an area eight miles from Dacca was attacked on the 28th October and he hid himself in a jungle. He could not trace his parents and other relations.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE IN PATNA.

PATNA, Oct. 31. (A.P.I.): British troops have arrived in Patna to stand by for helping the civil authorities in case of emergency.

CURFEW IN BHAGALPUR.

BHAGALPUR, Oct. 30. (A.P.I.): Thirty persons are reported to have been killed and 72 injured in the disturbances here so far.

Stray cases of assaults, arson and stabbing continued to-day. Several shops in Shupagunj Bazar are reported to have been looted. A doctor and his compounder are reported to be among those killed.

Armed police is patrolling the streets and police pickets have been posted at all points of the town.

Curfew has been imposed and an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting the carrying of arms and assembly of five or more persons has been promulgated by the District Magistrate of Bhagalpur.

SRI KRISHNA SINHA'S APPEAL.

MUZZAFFERPUR, Oct. 30. (A.P.I.): At a largely attended meeting of Hindus and Muslims held here this evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Dip Narain Singh, M.L.A. the atrocities committed in Bengal and Bihar were severely condemned.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar, Dr Syed Mahmud, Minister of Development and Mr. Srinarain Mehtha delivered speeches exhorting the Hindus and Muslims to live peacefully and said that such inhuman acts did not lead the country to freedom but tarnished both Hinduism and Islam.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha made it clear that his Government was determined to stamp out lawlessness and take recourse to stringent measures to quell disturbances. He asked the people to show their determination not to repeat the Calcutta Noakali, Benibad and Chapra incidents and to restore public confidence and sense of security.

Mr. Sinha declared that he was not going to be cowed down by black flag demonstrations which were proposed to be held against him and would do his best to protect the lives and properties of the public irrespective of their caste and creed.

He urged upon Hindus and Muslims to see that the Barkid passed off peacefully.

The meeting concluded with cries of "Hindu-Muslim Ek Ho".

Dacca Leaguer Condemns Atrocities In Name Of Islam

DACCA, Oct. 31, (U. P. I.): "I myself feel very much sorry and ashamed of it. I like to state categorically that those people who have directed our Muslim brothers on the wrong way by exciting them in the name of Islam have brought a great slur upon the name of the Musalmans of India. They have lowered the prestige of the Mussalmans of India before the world" says Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Secretary of the Dacca District Muslim League in the course of a statement on the Noakhali atrocities.

Continuing he says: "They are not only the enemies of Hindus but also the enemies of Muslims."

Further he appeals to the Provincial Muslim League leaders and specially to the fighting and self-sacrificing forces within the Muslim League to convene a provincial meeting of all League workers to discuss and draw up a plan to check these disturbances and re-establish a peaceful atmosphere in Bengal.

He also appeals to his Muslim brothers of Eastern Bengal to join together with the Hindus to maintain peace in every village and town.

LET US FORGET AND FORGIVE

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., has issued the following statement on Bombay disturbances:—

On behalf of the Congress, I wholeheartedly and unequivocally support the efforts which are being made at present to restore peace and normal conditions in the City of Bombay. We Congressmen are always anxious for peace since we are convinced that without peace and amity among the people of this land, we shall never be able to achieve our goal of complete independence. Peace is an article of faith with the Congress just as non-violence is.

Only a few days back my friends, Mr. Abu Jasdanwalla, Sheriff of Bombay, and Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, asked me whether the Congress would join in the fresh efforts which they were anxious to set on foot to put a stop forthwith to the deplorable disturbances in the City. I readily and unhesitatingly assured them of the fullest co-operation and support of the Congress in any peace efforts they or any-body else might undertake to do. This was the background of Congress co-operation the efforts which are being earnestly and relentlessly pursued at present to bring about a friendly communal understanding.

The representatives of the Muslim League and the Congress along with a few other prominent and influential citizens are meeting daily since the beginning of this week to explore all possible avenues for establishing peace and good-will in the City. I am convinced of the sincerity and earnestness of those who are taking part in these peace efforts.

The leaders of the Congress and the League have put themselves heart and soul into these efforts. An attitude of forget and forgive is the keynote of these efforts. Furthermore, these efforts are blessed and openly encouraged by the Government of Bombay. The Prime Minister, Shri B. G. Kher, was present by invitation at the first meeting when these peace efforts were initiated and he has given his ready and unqualified assurance that the Government would do everything in their power to help these peace efforts.

It is now full two months that this peace-loving beautiful City of ours has been subjected to the fear of the knife. The fair name of the City has been tarnished almost beyond redemption. The riots have brought enough misery and hardship to thousands of poor families, especially those of the toiling workers. We have had enough of this madness.

In the name of commonsense if not of humanity this madness must now stop. The City must revert to normal and we must make every honest endeavour to help it do so. In the name of the Congress, I fervently appeal to our citizens, Hindus, Muslims and everybody, to forget the unhappy past and write a new chapter of peace and goodwill for the City of Bombay.

DO YOUR BEST

Mr. Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim, Chairman, Bombay Provincial Muslim League Relief Committee writes:

Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, the Sheriff of Bombay, called a joint meeting of the representatives of the Congress and Muslim League Relief Organisations at the Cricket Club of India, with a view to devise ways and means to make joint efforts to restore peace in the City.

Mr. Kher, the Premier of Bombay by invitation was present at the meeting. We, responded to Mr. Jasdanwala's invitation, notwithstanding our various grievances and our legitimate demand for an Inquiry Commission, we did not make these as conditions precedent to making a joint peace effort.

Our sole object has been to ensure protection from the Government and sincerest desire to restore peace and order in the City. The Premier of Bombay assured us at the meeting that he and his Government will assist us in our peace efforts and render all possible help to redress our grievances and give immediate protection to all religious places in disturbed localities.

I, therefore, appeal to the citizens of Bombay. I appeal to Muslims in localities where Hindus are in a minority and I appeal to Hindus in localities where Muslims are in a minority to help us restore peace, tranquillity and good order in the City.

In conclusion, I make a direct appeal to my brothers-in-Islam to do their utmost to restore the normal life of the City and in this connection I once again commend to them the words of our beloved leader Quaide Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah, who has urged us to stand by the principles of Islam, to defend and protect the weak, show complete tolerance and help in every way to restore order and redeem the fair name of Islam. In the same breath, Quaide Azam appeals to every Hindu to reciprocate whole heartedly and without reserve.

Since this is a sincere joint effort by the Congress and the Muslim League let us therefore determine to strive our best to restore the fair name of Bombay and resume our normal activities without delay which can be achieved by mutual peace and goodwill.

SEC. 144 IN BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): The City Magistrate of Benares has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning the collection and carrying of all weapons and the publishing or circulation of statements or reports which are likely to cause fear or alarm to the public. As a precautionary measure against any disturbance on the occasion of Id-ulzoha in the city.

The order which will remain in force from November 3 to November 7 also prohibits sacrifices on the occasion of Id-ulzoha by any person unless his name is entered in police records.

U.S. DISLIKES BR. BILATERAL PACTS

Objection To Clause About Argentina's Blocked Sterling Balances

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, (Reuter): British official sources disclosed here to-night that the American Government has objected informally to one clause in the recently signed Anglo-Argentine Agreement as infringing the spirit of the British Loan Pact, but apparently showed no sign of attempting to press for a change in the Argentina Agreement or stop the flow of loan dollars.

The objection is understood to have been made informally to the British Embassy ten days ago and may be followed by a formal statement recording the United States State Department's dislike of the clause in the agreement which ties Argentina's ability to dispose of her blocked sterling balances in her balance of trade with Britain.

WARNING TO BRITAIN

One reason for airing the objection is understood to be that the State Department is thus warning Britain against the inclusion of similar clauses in the future blocked sterling agreements she must conclude soon with India and Egypt. But even in this case the United States may "change its tune" when told of the difficulties Britain may have in concluding these pacts.

It is understood that State Department officials also registered their dislike of the Argentine Agreement, the Canadian Agreement and other recent bulk buying pacts to which Britain is a signatory as being in conflict with multi-lateral system of trade which the United States is now advocating in pressing for an International Trade Organisation.

The British officials rejected this line of argument drawing attention to the United States' own bilateral Sugar Pact with Cuba and bilateral Trade Agreement with Philippines.

Transfer Control Over World Rice To India

Katju's Proposal To W.F.A.O.

WASHINGTON, October 31. (Reuter): Leaders of the Indian delegation to the World Food and Agricultural Organisation meeting here are optimistic about the efforts to obtain transfer of control over international rice production and distribution to India.

While conceding it too early to anticipate what the Preparatory Commission might do regarding methods to assure the world freedom from want, the delegation chief, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju told the American delegate Mr. Norris Dood, an outstanding opponent of the proposal for a World Food Board, that rice "is a question of life blood of India". Sir S. V. Ramamurthy said that the Indian delegation is insisting that "rice hereafter shall be sold in Delhi, not London or Washington."

Dr. Katju said "I anticipate that India's demand for material assistance will be fully appreciated and considered by the preparatory commission. India must endeavour in the case of staple foods like wheat and rice to become self-supporting". Dr. Katju estimated that India could modernise her agriculture within two or three years, if given outside assistance. Both Dr. Katju and Sir S. V. Ramamurty estimated that a longer range of programme of industrialisation could be completed within 10 to 15 years—a programme, which they said, had already made rapid strides.

Plans For Railway Bridge Over Ganges Near Mokameh

PATNA, October 31. (A.P.I.): The experts who had been engaged for the selection of the site of the proposed rail-road bridge over the Ganges, are likely to decide in favour of Mokameh as, it is understood, they have found Patna not suitable for the construction of a stable bridge from the point of view of engineering facilities.

An Aerial survey of both the proposed sites was taken recently by Dr. Nichols, Member for Engineering, Railway Board, Mr. Spurt, Director of Civil Engineering, Railway Board and Mr. Penton, Deputy Chief Engineer in charge of the proposed Ganges bridge.

Correspondence over the proposed site is reported to have been going on between the Government of India and the Provincial Government but final decision has not been taken in the matter yet.

DUTCH FORCES FOR EAST INDIES

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30, (Reuter): A Bill proposing that members of the Dutch armed forces could be sent to the Netherlands East Indies without their consent was passed by the Dutch Lower Chamber to-day by 84 votes against 9.

Another Bill proposing a revision of the Dutch Constitution was defeated by 87 votes against 36, which did not give the requisite two-thirds majority.

India Wins Second Round At U.N.O.

"Ghetto" Issue Goes On Agenda Without Dissent

NEW YORK, November 1. (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly accepted all items on the agenda. The items accepted included India's complaint against the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

FLUSHING MEADOWS (New York) Nov. 1 (Reuter): In ten seconds of the hushed drama, the United Nations General Assembly approved the agenda for its next two months' work and a tense debate, which had been expected to break over the India-South Africa dispute, was averted late last night, writes Michael Fry Reuter's correspondent.

When the President, Dr. Paul Henri Spaak, asked: Are there any objections to approving the agenda? Nobody moved. The delegates looked surprised over their shoulders, but General Jan Smuts, the South African Premier, who had been expected to make a challenge immediately the agenda question arose, remained silent: without a word spoken or hand raised the whole body of proposals had gone on to the agenda.

General Smuts had distributed to the press and delegates the text of a long and detailed presentation of his case against the Assembly's acceptance on the agenda of a matter which he claims is exclusively of the "domestic jurisdiction" of his Government.

Mrs. Pandit Prepared

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation, had on her lap a copy of the fortnight speech she had intended to make in reply to General Smuts. But General Smuts after consultations with other delegations including, it is believed, the British, had made a last-minute change of mind to avoid precipitating an immediate and bitter debate on a matter inevitably provoking a "Big Power" split. He had decided not to make his speech, but to withold his case until the matter was raised in the Committee.

Mrs. Pandit, who heard of Smuts' decision only a few minutes before the Assembly re-convened after adjournment, consulted with her delegation to decide the next step. She took her statement into the chamber in case General Smuts changed his mind again.

SMUTS-PANDIT AGREEMENT AVOIDS ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuter): The "New York Herald Tribune" says today commenting on the cancellation of Gen. Smuts' speech to the United Nations Assembly: "A possibly acrimonious floor discussion on India's complaint charging South Africa with discriminations against Indians was averted when the Field Marshal and Mrs. Pandit of India agreed in advance that the Political and Legal Committees should jointly consider the case."

NO INDICATION UNTIL...

No indication of the agreement with Mrs. Pandit was given before Gen. Smuts made his announcement and Reuter has received no information of any agreement made between Indians and South Africans.

Truth Behind Smuts' Walk-Over

The "United Press of America" learned that persons connected with the British delegation twice approached Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit on Thursday, urging her not to reply to Smuts in the event he raised the issue. They suggested to her it would be "undignified" to reply at present and that she should better let the case be referred to the Committee.

It was learned that Mrs. Pandit angrily rejected the suggestions, asserting that if Smuts attacked India's right to have her case on the agenda she would defend that right strenuously.

Smuts cancelled the speech on British urging, it was understood. It was understood that the British, Australian, South African and Indian representatives were close to an agreement to refer the question to the Committee rather than fight it out on the Assembly floor.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the battle has apparently been only postponed and not averted.

Smuts said that he considered that it was not the right time for his speech but would deliver the same remarks when the issue came up before the Committee.

Krishna Menon Meets Molotov Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Reuter): Mr. Krishna Menon, Pandit Nehru's personal representative at the General Assembly of the United Nations, had a 45-minute talk with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Viacheslav Molotov, at the Soviet Mansion at Glencove, Long Island, New York State, today.

Mr. Menon drove from the United Nations buildings at Flushing Meadow to the Soviet delegate's residence at the special invitation of M. Molotov and was shown over the building during his visit. He talked at length to the Soviet Foreign Minister concerning his (Menon's) forthcoming visit to Moscow which he expects to make in December.

Russia Rejects Invitation To Danube Conference

FLUSHING MEADOWS (New York), Oct. 31 (Reuter): Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to-day officially rejected the United Nations invitation to attend the Danube Conference, it was announced here to-night.

Britain and the United States and Greece accepted the invitation, and France accepted on condition that the Danubian States were agreeable.

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Jamnagar	Kadi	Sayaji Ganj (Baroda)
Billimora	Kalol	Sidhpur
Bombay (Fort)	Kapadwanj	Surat
Bombay (Zaveri Bazar)	Karjan	Umba
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Coimbatore	Navsari	Vijapur (N. G.)
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NARGIS A True Story
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AT
KRISHNA
Dubash Theatre

10th WEEK
RANJIT'S
MOORTI
KHURSHID ★ MOTILAL
Director: C. A. DOSHI
Royal Opera House
Daily ONE SHOW 3-30
SUN. TUES. Matinee 1 p.m.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 9-30 A. M.
PRITHVI THEATRE'S
DEEWAR
Plans open: :Book early
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shuo 8, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhaj 7, 1365
Parsi: Ardibehast 30, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-40 a.m. Sunset: 6-6 p.m.
Highside: 05-13, 16-50.
Lowside: 12-19, 22-50.

To-day's Engagements

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSN. will give tea party to Mr. Vijay M. Merchant, today (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m., at Wadia Building, Dalal Street Fort.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL STUDENTS CONGRESS: Executive Committee meeting at 5 p.m., today, at the office

DR. DASTURJI DHALLA'S LECTURE: At 5 p.m., today, at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, under auspices of Rahnumai Sabha on "Heresy in Scriptures". Sir S. B. Billimoria will preside.

AA-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operators' Education Committee, 17th All-India Co-operators' Day will be celebrated in Bombay, in Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, today (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Hon. Secretary writes:—All members and recruits are required to be present at Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, at 7-00 a.m., tomorrow (Sunday), to receive their respective uniforms.

AZAD HIND DAY: Meeting of the Azad Hind Day Celebration Committee, tomorrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m., at 20, Noble Chambers, Fort.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "States After Death" at 5 p.m., tomorrow.

SANTA CRUZ TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Annual general meeting at 9 a.m., tomorrow at Ghod Bunder Road, Shri Jamnadas Morarji's Bungalow.

"G." WARD TENANTS' ASSN.: The members of the Association will go on sanitary rounds and visiting Chawls in Prabhadevi, Saitan Chowki localities tomorrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. Tenants having any grievances should meet the members at Saitan Chowki.

POSTAL HOLIDAY ON TUESDAY. The Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, writes: Tuesday (5th November) will be a Postal and Telegraphs holiday on account of Bakrid (Id-ul Zuha).

All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and T. S. Os including Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

"A." WARD PEACE COMMITTEE. The "A" Ward Peace and Defence Committee has opened its Office at Bai Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar Street, Fort. Any one needing the services of the Committee may please contact us at the above address. Telephone Nos. —:—Office 24648; Sardar Pratap Singh, President, 25280; Madhav Menon, General Secretary, 25624.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE—SANTA CRUZ: Programme of vocal music by Mogubai Kurdikar in Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, at 8-30 a.m., tomorrow.

BAN ON MARATHI BALLAD

The Government of Bombay has removed the ban on the book in Marathi entitled "Swatantrya Viranchya Amayaanya Powada" (i.e. Self Sacrifice of the Heroes of Independence, a ballad) printed by Laxmiman Sakharam Kelkar at the Jagardan Sadashiv Press, Poona, and published by Annaji Gopal Naik at Dashmukhawadi, Poona 2 FORFEITURE ORDER CANCELLED

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the order of forfeiture of the book entitled "Yogamaya" translated into Gujarati with slight changes from the Bengali novel "Rakhi Kankan", by Dahyabhai Ramchandra Mehta printed at Sayaji Vijaya Press, Baroda, and published by Manicklal Ambaram Doctor.

"DANDIO" DIWALI NUMBER

The Diwali number of "Dandio", a Surat journal, will be welcomed by Gujerati readers of stories, as it has specialised exclusively in telling stories.

It is edited by Mr. Natverlal M. Vimawala, who, in a prefatory note, refers to the sombre period of seven years the world has just gone through but sees a gleam of hope of better times, particularly for India. The number contains 160 pages is priced at Re. 1-4-0 and is published from Gandevi Sahitya Mandir, Havodya Chakla, Surat.

Kamatipura Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal

The Kamathipura Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal has also sent Rs. 301 to Acharya Kripalani for the relief of the distressed.

M.C.P.S., D.G.O. And D.C.H. EXAMS. RESULTS

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held the M.C.P.S., D.G.O. and D.C.H. Examinations in October. The following candidates have passed the Third M.C.P.S. examination:— Jhaveri, C. L., Naik M. G., Vazifdar J. N.

The following candidates have passed the First M.C.P.S. Examination: Avari, F. C. Fonseca, Iris Barbara, Santana (Miss), Gupte, D. K. Kalle, Nalini Ramrao (Miss), Mehta J. R.

The following candidates have passed the D.G.O. Examination:—Ahmadjan, Hajra (Miss) Bhavnani, Jamni Premchand (Mrs). Gogte, Easnadava Trimbak (Mrs). Nanda, Pushpa Gulzarilal (Miss).

The following candidates have passed the D.C.H. Examination:—D'Souza E. X. Kumanoor R. V. Bhasara Varma Malik R. M. Menezes, Oliver (Miss). Mouivi, Kamartaj (Miss). Prabhu V. R. Shenai L. S. Sukhtankar, K. M. Tirewala, N. S.

SIR "C P" FOR BOMBAY.

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer left by a special plane for Bombay to preside over an informal meeting of the Government of India Shipping Policy Committee. He is expected return to Trivandrum by November 6.

TO-DAY ON RADIO
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (Last cast) 7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Air Quartet 8-45 (G. B. Kurwai and Gangubai Hangal 12-0 p.m. Shanmukhanand Gappa 12-40 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Saanun Sangeet 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Leela Khaladkar (M. Songs) 4-35 Mumtaz Begam (Thumri) 4-50 (H.M.) 5-0 Violin Duet (Raag Kafi) 5-15 Sanuroop (G) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Pahila Palana 6-30 Sumant Vyas 6-45 Leela Khaladkar 7-0 Mumtaz Begam (Dadra) 7-15 Sitar (By Azim Khan Purta) 7-30 Wamanrao Padhye 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Pustakalayen Ani Shikshanprasar (M) 8-45 For Universities 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Variety programme (G. Songs) 10.15 Gangubai Hangal.

The Australian Industrialists' Delegation, consisting of (left to right) Mr. H. Grose, Mr. E. P. Simpson and Mr. S. O. Meecham (leader) met Mr. Ismail I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, Interim National Government and discussed the future of Indo-Australian trade.

City Merchants Back League-Congress Move For Peace

Plea For Joint Tours In Affected Areas & Organisation Of Committees For Protection Of Life And Property

BOMBAY, Friday:

Representatives of commercial organisations in the city foregathered in the premises of the Indian Merchants Chamber this evening to deliberate over the abnormal conditions prevailing in Bombay. After mutual discussion they passed a resolution which, 'inter alia', urged the Government of Bombay to put on trial at once persons involved in brutal attacks and award them exemplary punishment.

The meeting pledged warm support to the Congress-League move for peace in Bombay and appealed to the citizens to do their best for ending strife and disharmony. Trade associations were asked to take immediate steps for the restoration of normal business conditions. This, they said, could be achieved by organising small committees or groups for the protection of life and property in markets and business centres of the city. Employers were advised to treat the difficulties and hardships of their servants, consequent on the riot conditions, with sympathy, forbearance and wisdom. The motto, "Peace and Goodwill our Faith", was commended to businessmen for incorporation in their official literature.

"It is the duty of all those who have the good of the city at heart to spare no efforts for ending this unfortunate state of affairs and to assist in the speedy restoration of normal and peaceful conditions," said Mr. Mohammad Husien Hassan Premji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber, welcoming the invitees. He asked them to concentrate their immediate attention on the ways and means of bringing to an end the atmosphere of distrust and strife.

GOVTS. RESPONSIBILITY

He said: "The primary responsibility for restoring law and order necessarily falls on the Government. They may be expected to take all the necessary precautionary, preventive and punitive measures. But in a crisis like this, every citizen has also a certain responsibility and obligation for assisting in the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill and in doing his bit for devising measures for self-protection." Mr. Premji observed that the trading activities in the city markets had been seriously crippled. Restoration of this activity, in his view, would go a long way in inducing greater confidence among the public. He pleaded for a "psychological change."

Saying that Bombay was passing through a period of mourning and shame, Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala hoped that the great suffering of the common people of the various communities would induce a larger measure of goodwill in the hearts of the citizens. Only a spirit of co-operation in evidence in April 1944, could retrieve the situation. "The more difficult the task, the greater should be our efforts," he said.

Sir F. I. Rahimtoola urged the need for more open and active propaganda for peace. Visible proof of unity should be provided by joint tours of Hindu and Muslim leaders in the affected localities.

A special court to try the real culprits behind the riots and punish them heavily was advocated by Mr Husseinbhoy Laljee. He wanted that Government should take more deterrent action than now.

"We do not want peace with any mental reservations; we want peace to be based on sound, firm and everlasting foundations," said one businessman while another speaker asked the Government not to be content with providing statistical satisfaction but apprehend and punish the "brains behind the movement." He alleged that society harboured "respectable goondas" and patronised them.

A gentleman was loudly cheered when he asked: "Can we honestly deny that some of us atleast have been financing the goondas?"

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting unanimously.

PEACE & GOODWILL MUST BE RESTORED

"This meeting expresses its serious concern at the continued manifestation of communal tension in several parts of the country in general and the prevalence of a sense of insecurity in Bombay in particular as a result of incidents involving sporadic attacks on unwary citizens and passers-by. The meeting deplores the serious loss of life and property and condemns unequivocally acts of brutality and incendiarism wherever they have been committed. The meeting offers its sympathy to all those who have suffered by these developments and appeals to every person to do all in his power to restore normal conditions and to create an atmosphere of goodwill and communal harmony.

"This meeting whole-heartedly welcomes the move made by the Congress and the Muslim League authorities in Bombay for a concerted effort to restore peace and goodwill and extends its full support in the endeavours in that direction.

"With a view to secure the early restoration of normal conditions in Bombay, this meeting urges that—

(i) all citizens, particularly members of the various trade associations should take immediate steps for the restoration of normal trading conditions. This can be achieved by organising small Committees or Groups for the necessary arrangements for the protection of life and property in the respective areas and market.

(ii) all employers, industrial and commercial, should see to it that no employee loses his job due to his inability to attend work as a result of the disturbances in the city and should make a general effort to reinstate the employees in their normal avocations.

(iii) all merchants, industrialists and commercial houses should in their advertisements and in their official literature carry the following message of peace and goodwill: "PEACE & GOODWILL OUR FAITH."

"This meeting urges on the government to put on trial at once persons involved in brutal attacks and see they are punished."

46 Persons Put Up Before Magistrate

BOMBAY, Friday.

Forty-six persons have been arrested by the Agripada Police in connection with last night's attack by a mob on a party of police officers escorting some cattle from the Byculla Railway Station to the market. The arrested persons were released on bail to-day by Mr. J. M. Barrot, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court.

Seven Policemen, and a high Police Officer, it was stated by the Agripada Police, were injured in the clash which took place between the mob and the Police.

The trouble started at 9 p.m. when a Police party accompanied by Military, were escorting to the Byculla market, some herds of cattle which had arrived at the Railway station. A large crowd of people residents of DeLisle Road area attacked the Policemen with stones, soda-water bottles, iron bars and bottles of acid. They broke all the street lamps to prevent the Police from having a proper view of the place.

The Police fired 96 rounds to disperse the crowd. By 10 o'clock, the situation was brought under control. Fourteen persons received bullet wounds.

The Police afterwards entered some of the buildings in the locality and arrested 46 persons. While entering these buildings, they met with stiff opposition from the hooligans, who were eventually overpowered. The Police found on the terraces of the buildings, collections of soda-water bottles and other missiles.

'Cease Fire' Urges H.V. Kamath

Mr. H. V. Kamath, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc has issued the following statement:—

"We Indians should hang down our heads in shame and sorrow at the tragic developments of the last two months, culminating in the fierce orgy of fratricidal strife, violence and carnage that has devastated and is still ravaging Noakhali, Tipperah, Calcutta, Bombay and several other towns and villages of our country.

The central feature of the immediate problem before us to-day is that our attention is being diverted from our freedom-struggle—as embodied in the "Quit India" and "Chalo Delhi" slogans—to the display of what little power British Imperialism has been compelled to part with. We tend to forget that complete independence and all power to the Indian people have yet to be won.

Governor Leaves For Alibag

BOMBAY, Friday

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Colville, and attended by his personal staff, left for Alibag.

STOCKHOLM October 31. (U.P. A.): The Nobel Prize Committee announced tonight the winner of the 1946 Nobel Prize in medicine was Hermann J. Muller, American Professor of Hereditary Science at Indiana University.

The prize totals 33,333 Dollars.

Professor Muller was awarded the prize for his discovery of the production of mutations by x-rays.

Announcement

IT IS ANNOUNCED that due to the unrest in the City of Bombay and the ban on Public Meetings, the Lecture:

"THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE END OF THE WORLD!"

which was scheduled to be given by Mr. D. S. Harris in Baltimore, U.S.A., at Sunderbai Hall on November 3rd, 1946, has been POSTPONED indefinitely. Likewise our other Lectures scheduled to be given at Sunderbai Hall, have also been POSTPONED. Watch the Newspapers for future announcements.

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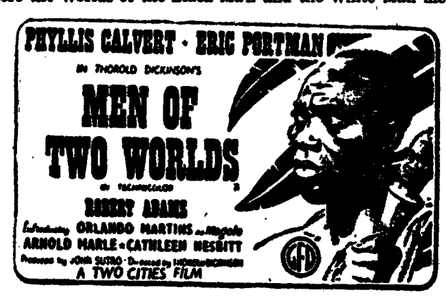
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Nov. 1, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Nov. 1:—

Abu nil, Ahmedabad 98 69 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 94 63 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad nil, Bangalore 81 64 0 0 minus 0.2, Baroda 95 56 0 0 nil, BOMBAY 95 77 0 0 0, Calcutta nil, Cawnpore 88 62 0 0 0, Colombo 85 75 0.1 0.1 minus 0.6, Delhi nil, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 86 54 0 0 0, Jubbulpore 87 57 0 0 0, Karachi 90 73 0 0 0, Lahore 87 57 0 0 0, Madras 86 77 0 0 minus 0.6, Mahabaishwar 79 60 0 0 minus 0.1, Nagpur 90 64 0 0 0, Peshawar 81 58 0 0 0, Poona 91 58 0 0 0, Quetta 78 36 0 0 0, Sholapur 90 65 0 0 minus 0.1, Simla nil, Srinagar 73 34 0 0 0, Surat nil.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Labour to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.

—George Washington.

The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE UNION BILL

The Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 moved in the Central Assembly by Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Member, and referred 'nem con' to a Select Committee, seeks to serve the long-needed purpose of ensuring an equitable and as far as possible uniform Labour policy throughout the country. The present Bill imposes upon employers and on Trade Unions certain obligations with regard to the formation of Unions and their recognition. In the absence of suitable statutory provisions for this purpose it is extremely difficult, as was pointed out by the Labour Member, to persuade workers in general to form Unions of the right type or the employers to recognise them. It is not easy to formulate provisions that can satisfy both employers and workers. But it is necessary to do justice to both and the Bill in question seeks to do that. It is too late in the day, in the light of past experience to object to statutory compulsion in the constitution of Unions or in according them recognition. The provisions of the Bill are based on past experience and the views of the various Provincial Labour Ministers who met in conference at Delhi some days ago. That conference decided generally, among other things, to ensure all possible uniformity and co-ordination in formulating and executing labour enactments in the different provinces. The present Bill naturally affects all provinces, but in the case of provinces which have got independent legislation on similar lines to deal with labour problems peculiar to them, the Central Government's legislation would apply concurrently.

The main provisions of the present Bill prescribe certain conditions for a trade union to be eligible for recognition and require that when these conditions are satisfied they must be recognised. The principle of the Bill is no longer exceptionable. The details are certainly capable of improvement and will doubtless be well tackled by the Select Committee. It was well, therefore, that a Muslim League representative who had proposed circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion withdrew his amendment on the assurance of the Labour Member that he would get the Bill circulated departmentally and place the opinions gathered before the Select Committee. The main purpose behind the amendment seems to have been to oppose the provision which makes a union ineligible for recognition if it excludes members on communal or religious grounds. The need for such a provision in a body in which the interests of all workers are alike should have been obvious. Yet it was the topic of some needless discussion. The only chance for the poor uneducated workers with little staying power to obtain redress for their grievances is through collective bargaining, which can be successful only if the unions are strong and representative. If the unions are divided on communal or other similar grounds it is to invite certain defeat. The mischievous consequences of recognising communal unions in India were best exposed by the Labour Member himself. To-day, he said, we thought of only two communities. But by recognising communal lines there would be more and more division For example, if amongst Hindus certain sections which were backward or even amongst the Muslims the backward sections like the Momins and others were all to form separate unions, the result would be disastrous to workers in general. Many employers will be happy to deal with communal unions and confound them all by playing them one against another, as officials have dealt with communities in the past. We are sure the Assembly will not countenance communal unions on any ground.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed complained that the Bill was too limited in its scope and that such piecemeal legislation was mere waste of time now, though it would have satisfied labour twenty-five years ago. He wanted something far more radical and suggested two alternative methods of solving the labour problem, namely, complete nationalisation as in Russia or the system adopted by Germany before the war, under which labour was a business partner in every industry, and was entitled to have a share in the profits. These are cherished as objectives even in India and some progress towards the former is already being made. But even that progress may be sadly retarded if labour is divided on communal lines or otherwise—or if labour resorts to violence or ill-conceived strikes—rather than rely always on sound trade union methods. The present Bill is designed to help such methods all over the country and is therefore most beneficent so far as it goes. There need be no doubt that soon enough more such Bills will come up before the Legislature both at the Centre and in the Provinces.

Frankly Speaking

A Melodramatic Stunt

We can neither support nor laud Mr. K. K. Chatterjea, who has started in London on what he threatens will be a fast unto death unless Independence is immediately conceded to India and unless the British Government and Parliament intervene and bring to justice "those responsible for the recent crimes in Bengal." Fasting should be an act of solemn self-sacrifice and utterly disinterested. There has arisen, however, a tendency to reduce it to a farce by resorting to it thoughtlessly and in an irresponsible manner as an instrument of compulsion or a method of creating cheap sensation. Mr. Chatterjee seems to be fond of spectacular stunts and this is not the first that he has resorted to. But it is most deplorable that he should not realise that such sensationalism brings into ridicule not only himself but also his countrymen. It is also interesting to note that the fast, which he threatens will be a fast unto death, will be promptly broken if, Mr. Chatterjee says, he is asked to do so by Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. For, he explained, he would obey the instructions of his leaders implicitly as he had always done. Of course, he would. But could he not, like the faithful follower of India's leaders that he claims to be, have first asked for approval of his intended action instead of launching on it with a melodramatic prelude of a well publicised dinner attended by pressmen and press photographers? As we have said, it is impossible to applaud Mr. Chatterjea.

Tragic Failure

We had hoped almost against hope that, inspite of the crisis, precipitated by some important military successes of the Central Government, the efforts of Chinese "third parties" would yet manage to save China from the supreme disaster of a full civil war. That hope has not been realised. The 'cease fire' proposals were not acceptable to the disputants, each having objected to certain points in the proposals. As a result, third party leaders have given up the attempt and have announced in an official communique "complete failure" of their efforts to reconcile the Government and the Communists. Future negotiations, they add, must be carried out directly between opposing factions. This emphasises the third party sense of the impossibility of any settlement. The final failure of patriotic efforts represents the most tragic development in the Chinese crisis. It means that a civil was is inevitable, but a civil war, which, in its effect, will be a calamity of an unparalleled magnitude. There is no friend of China who can fail to regard the whole tragedy with the deepest concern. For civil war will literally destroy the greatness of China.

Smuts' Strategic Retreat

The efforts of would-be mediators who wanted to get the "controversy" between India and South Africa discussed outside the UNO have failed as they deserved to fail. It is not a domestic issue of the British Commonwealth but one that concerns the very foundations of human relations in the world. Nor, of course, is it a domestic concern of South Africa. In this connection, we are interested to learn that General Smuts, who came to the Assembly prepared with a long speech, thought the better of raising his preliminary objection and silently agreed to the Indian case being put on the agenda of the United Nations. But it is a strategic retreat and intended to avoid placing South Africa in an absurd position by claiming that such a racial question could be no concern of the United Nations. It was also intended to assist a fresh effort to hush up the question so far as UNO is concerned. That fresh effort too is bound to fail. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit expects it and is prepared to meet it.

Technical Schools

It is gratifying to learn that the Bombay Government has decided to start industrial and technical high schools in most districts of the province and that a Committee is to be appointed to make detailed recommendations in this respect. The need for more technical schools has been felt for decades past and without them the proposed schemes of reconstruction cannot succeed to the extent they can and need to succeed. Indeed, every district ought to have at least one technical or vocational school of some kind or other. And every district needs an agricultural school if modern methods of production are to be given a decent chance and if more food and other agricultural produce is to be ensured to the maximum possible capacity. Not all the technical schools need be of the high school grade to begin with. But it should be remembered that high schools of the technical type will not be popular enough or attract suitable students unless those who go through the course are enabled, on reasonable conditions, to take up higher courses at the University or higher technical institutes in the country give to the courses in the proposed technical high schools. We trust all these points will be fully considered by the proposed Committee.

Attitudes And Latitudes

By 'BIRBAL'.

(The views expressed in this column are not always necessarily those of the Editor.—Editor, "B.C.")

When Shahenshah Akbar appointed Todar Mal as the Finance Minister of the Empire, there were murmurs of protests from some of his Muslim courtiers. He silenced the remonstrance by asking the nooles, "Who manages your properties and grants of land?"

"Our Hindu agents", they answered.

"Very good", said Akbar, "allow me also to appoint a Hindu to manage my estates."

Long before Akbar, under Sultan Mohammad Tughluq, the Finance Minister was a Hindu, by name Ratan. Even under Aurangzeb that department was managed by a Hindu named Raghu Nath.

In Bengal where the Muslim League has ruled uninterruptedly since 1937 the Finance Minister has always been a Hindu, except in 1946 when no Hindu could be found to participate in the League Ministry as it stood.

Thanks to the astuteness and the statesmanship of the Qaid-e-Azam the Finance Department at the Centre is now in charge of a Muslim. A thousand year old monopoly of the Hindus has at last been blasted. The fetters of finance that the wily Hindus had forged for the simple children of Islam have finally been broken. The famous Jinnah cap should in future have an extra feather.

Chalo Goa

We are proud and happy that India's international status is growing and that in Washington and Chungking her representatives are to enjoy ambassador's rank. While India improves her status in far away lands in Goa, the flesh of her flesh and the bone of her bones, her Government have no direct representative. There the Nehru Government have to function through the British Consul! The whole country is shocked at what a great leader has called, "the indecency of the whole affair in Goa", but the Government can establish contact only through a devious and roundabout manner.

The Goan struggle gathers momentum: hundreds of Goans are courting arrests and defying lawless laws. Rammanohar Lohia's tour of the surrounding districts—Belgaum, Karwar and Ratnagiri—and the states Kolhapur and Sawantwadi — has brought to light the intense surge of feelings felt by all Indians for the freedom movement in Goa. At many places one heard the significant cry, "Chalo Goa"! Ten thousand youngmen are eager to march from every angle into Goa to demonstrate the unity and the integrity of our motherland. Such a March, given the requisite courage and determination, might bring to a part of India freedom fully won by the magic weapon of non-violence. Can the Interim Government stop the British from intervening if and when such a climax emerges?

Better Men Wanted

India's international status is growing and the "Government is going to run short of suitable men to represent her abroad. Not only have new men to be found to fill ambassadorial posts, but the old guard who have been successfully misrepresenting us under the previous regime will have to be replaced. Here "Birbal" would like to put in a note of warning. Let the Government choose from its wise men and its faithful men, but let them also see that socially they will 'mix' well with the people of the country they go to. It does make a lot of difference. Our present representative in Ceylon for instance, though very clever, is socially a complete failure because he offers nothing but aerated water to guests and himself drinks nothing but milk even at tea parties. It does make a difference.

Root Out The Evil

Bengal may be bad but Bombay does not get any better. Our consolation is that police arrangements in the Congress provinces are or seem to be more efficient. In Bengal the police and military is conspicuous by its absence till it is too late. But while the police can suppress a trouble it cannot heal it and "Birbal" would like to know what positive action the Congress Ministries are taking to root out the evil. People's peace committees are being encouraged or advocated and in some cases organised. But obviously the people themselves being at fault cannot be their own doctors. The Government is and should be the authority to conduct positive action, just as it takes all responsibility in negative measures like forceful suppression of lawlessness. The obvious but very bold line of positive action for the Congress Provinces would be the rooting out of all communalism from their social make-up. Not one province has had the courage even to advocate it. The second act would be intensive propaganda for communal amity and complete suppression of any person or organ objecting to it. Communalism should be as much a crime as stabbing and unless it is treated as such wherever it is found, whether in the Hindus or the Muslims, and unless the action is supported with intense propaganda, no positive results can be achieved. The Information Department of Bombay and other provinces should be doing much more than issuing to the press the day's casualties. It may be felt that the Governors would not allow such a course. If, however, the Bengal Ministry could be allowed to let Bengal experience what it has, there is no ground for interference in what the Congress Ministries might do in their preserves to maintain Law and Order by rooting out the communal evil. If the Governor or the Viceroy does intervene it would be an issue worth resigning on. Communalism is the biggest menace this country faces and no lenient half measures are going to rid us of it.

India To Kenya

It appears from the "Kenya Weekly News" dated 20th Sept. that Sir Conrad Cornfield, the Political Secretary to the Government of India, and Col. Williamson, the Viceroy's surgeon, have been touring Kenya to discover what opportunities it can present to the fairly large number of Indian Civil Servants who are unwilling to serve under a responsible Indian Government. Naturally, these little Nabobs are not keen on returning to England. Only another Colony such as Kenya could offer them the life they have been used to in India. While for India it will definitely be good riddance "Birbal", wonders which will vanish first from the world—this tribe of Colonisers who cannot be happy even in their home country or the colonies themselves. Anyone willing to take a bet?

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SALT TAX AND MONOPOLY MUST GO!

Their Abolition Is Called For Not Only In The Vital Interests Of The Poor But Also Of Country's Industrial Development

By M. S. PATIL

According Professor Brij Narain of Lahore, a well known economist, the "Salt Tax does not hit the poor". The Professor argues that there is not one good economic reason either for the removal of the Salt Tax, or for the abolition of the Government monopoly for its production. The Professor relies chiefly on the findings of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1924.

I am sure that most of the members of that Committee did not know anything about the salt industry and the industrial uses of salt as practised in other parts of the world. They treated salt only as an ingredient of diet, and did not think in terms of salt as an important raw material for several industries. Their reasoning, therefore, is obsolete, if not also irrelevant.

The Professor also mentions about a certificate given by that Committee to the Salt Department and its working. I am surprised to find such an acute scholar relying more on the judgment of the members of that Committee than on the judgment of our present Finance Member, who is not only an economist of repute but also an industrialist having had considerable personal experience of the condition of India's salt industry and its economics. Had Prof. Brij Narain studied the conditions of our salt industry in comparison with that industry in other countries impartially, I am sure that he would not have used the language that he has used in the denunciation of the move to abolish the Salt Tax and the Government monopoly for its production.

SALT AS RAW MATERIAL OF INDUSTRIES

I wonder if Prof. Brij Narain is aware that most of the committees set up by Government of India, as well as those by Provincial Governments in the past, were mostly for the purpose of justifying what Governments in the past, were mo hmmm ernment had done or had been doing; and not for bringing about genuine improvement in the conditions of living and the prospects of industry in this country. Whatever praises of the salt monopoly and Salt Tax the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee may have made, it is important not to rely upon them as gospel turn, and use them against the abolition of the Salt Tax and monopoly. The argument of the professor that salt would become a costly commodity, if Government monopoly is abolished, is not at all sound. I can assure the Professor as a technical student who has had the opportunity of visiting the salt works in the different parts of the world, and studying their processes as well as their economics, that, if salt is allowed to be manufactured without any restrictions, India will be able to produce high grade salt at competitive prices and will become entirely self-sufficient for its own requirements. It will even be in a position to supply cheap salt to its neighbours. The only thing necessary to bring about this change is to abolish immediately both the tax and the monopoly in accordance with a very carefully thought out plan.

Very few persons in this country know the importance of salt as a raw material for several industries essential for the welfare of the nation. This is one of the reason why educated men in this country do not realise the importance of the move on the part of some of our leaders to remove the tax on salt. In industrially advanced countries a very small part of the salt produced is used as an ingredient of human and animal diet. The following table, giving figures in short tons (ton of 2,000 lbs) of salt used for different purposes in the U.S.A. during 1941, will show the importance of salt as an industrial raw material:—

Use	Quantity in short tons
Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Chlorate, etc.	1,825,630
Soda Ash	6,226,321
Dyes and Organic Chemicals	126,896
Soap	59,282
Other Chemicals	260,494
Textile Processing	139,267
Hides and Leather	216,104
Meat Packing	231,258
Fish Curing	41,302
Butter, Cheese and Other dairy Products	109.643
Canning and Preserving	144,499
Other Food Processing	186,895
Refrigeration	125,279
Livestock (feeding)	773,055
Highways, Railways, Dust and Ice control	193,509
Table and other household	495,821
Water Softening	353,055
Agriculture	71,784
Metallurgy	56,978
Other uses	454,401
Total	12,720,629

From the above table it will be seen that salt directly used for table and household purposes in U.S.A. amounted to only about 4 per cent of the total salt produced. It will also be interesting to note the amount of salt used for feeding the livestock in that country. The table will also show the importance of salt in different industries.

PER-CAPITA CONSUMPTION

The following table shows the per-capita consumption of salt in the different countries of the world during the years immediately preceding the last world war:—

Country	Lbs. per-capita
U.S.A	188
U. K.	124
France	97
Germany	64
Belgium	57
Japan	54
Italy	53
India	15

The table will show that per-capita consumption of salt in India is the lowest. Taking into consideration the industrial uses of salt, the per-capita consumption of salt of a country can be used as a measure of development of salt consuming industries in a country. Our per-capita consumption of salt clearly reveals our industrial backwardness.

The Government monopoly and the control of production of salt in this country, the tax levied on it as well as the rules and regulations connected with such controls, account for the backward condition of our salt industry as a whole, and of the salt consuming industries in particular. I have had opportunities to visit several Government and private salt works in this country both as a public servant as well as private consultant. To my surprise I found most of them being run on primitive and very inefficient lines. The salt produced at many of the salt works was of such a poor quality that, in more advanced countries such salt will not be allowed to be used even for consumption by animals. The salt produced in many of the salt works contains plenty of mud and other unasirable ingredients. The Salt Department has not done anything to improve the quality of the salt in any way, and the masses in several localities have become accustomed to eat impure variety of salt to such an extent that they would refuse pure salt if offered to them.

INDIA CAN MANUFACTURE ALL SALT SHE NEEDS

The salt making establishments of the Salt Department have been run all along mostly by non-technical men. In some cases these non-technical persons were employed because they had to be rewarded for loyalty and services rendered to high officials of the Government. Most of these had no direct or indirect interest in the improvement of the salt industry as such. This also has been responsible for the primitive and backward condition of that industry. Besides this, the Salt Department has managed to keep our country dependent upon other countries for an appreciable part of our requirements of salt. Everybody knows about the salt famine in Bengal a couple of years ago and the present acute scarcity of salt there.

India, with its tropical climate and vast sea coast, as well as her rock salt and salt brine resources, is in a position to manufacture all the salt she needs for human and animal consumption as well as for its industries. She can also meet easily the salt requirements of her neighbours. In spite of this, India was producing only about 2,000,000 tons of salt per year and had to import on the average about 350,000 tons of salt to meet her meagre per capita requirements of salt in the pre-war period. The condition almost remains the same even at present in spite of the drive for producing more salt in the country during the war. Most of the salt produced at present in this country is of such a quality that it cannot be used for the manufacture of chemicals and other commodities without purifying the same at considerable cost. This is one of the important reasons why the cost of production of chemicals manufactured from salt produced in this country is considerably higher than those manufactured in other countries. While working as a public servant I came across cases where the cost of chemicals used for the purification of salt for production of Caustic Soda and Chlorine was almost equal to the cost of salt itself.

The working of the Salt Department has been so inefficient and slow that even during the war time, they could not make up their mind quick enough to allow a manufacturer of an important chemical from salt, to introduce some improvement in in the method of manufacture of high grade salt required for the industry. This manufacturer had started his own salt works, and it took him considerable time to get permission to introduce the improvement and thereby cutting down the cost of purification of salt.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES HANDICAPPED

Industrialists and technicians have to wait for several years to get, if they use only legitimate and honest means, permission to start salt works or salt consuming industries. The red tape connected with the Government monopoly, as well as the duty on salt, is such that it discourages one to go into any industry that requires salt as a raw material; or even for manufacturing high grade salt. From my personal experience I can state that it took me several years to get proper permission to carry out preliminary investigations to find out whether salt could be manufactured at a place in Central India. Even for investigation work I had to agree to pay the Salt Department the salary of some Government servants who would see that I did not produce any salt during the investigation; and if I had to produce the salt they would see that it was destroyed, or made useless. By the time I received the permission at considerable cost and effort, my enthusiasm for carrying out the investigation was gone and I had in the meantime, to take up other work. If a public enquiry is made as to the way in which these Salt Department regulations have hindered the development of salt industry in this country, as well as of the industries consuming salt, it will be undoubtedly found that several industrialists and technical men have given up the idea of taking up this industry or modernising it, only because of the difficulties and delays connected in getting the necessary permission even for carrying out the experimental work for the purpose.

FISHERMEN AND AGRICULTURISTS HARD HIT

Leaving aside the difficulties of industrialists and technical men, even the poor agriculturist, fisherman and the village tanner, who have to use salt in their occupation, have to undergo considerable hardship; and pay comparatively high price for salt required for manurial, fish curing and tanning purposes, thanks to the narrow-minded outlook in the working of the Salt Department.

Large quantities of salt were produced all along the coast at suitable places in our country. The Salt Department has gradually managed to get most of these salt works closed down for the benefit of the Central Salt Works managed by the Government as well as for the benefit of those salt works operated under Government control by private parties at different paces in the country. For example, large quantities of salt were produced at one time in Cambay which used to supply the requirements of salt to the surrounding districts at one time. By making some arrangement with the Cambay State, the production of salt was stopped in that area by the Salt Department; and the people in the area have been made to use salt produced at Kharaghoda or other places at longer distances. Why should the inhabitants of Cambay and surrounding areas be made to pay freight on salt from long distances when salt can be produced at Cambay at reasonable rate?

I have visited salt works using different processes, including those using solar evaporation process, in several countries. I came across even in an industrially advanced country like U.S.A. privately owned salt works producing at a competitive price as little as 5,000 tons of salt of high quality per year without using any complicated and expensive machinery. A salt works producing 5,000 tons of salt per year at Cambay could easily meet the requirements of salt of the Kaira and Panch Mahal Districts, as well as parts of the Baroda State and other States in the vicinity; and that, too, cheaper than the Kharaghoda salt. There is no reason why salt could not be produced at other suitable places all along the coast in this country on the same lines. This could, however, be done only if all the restrictions on the manufacture and sale of salt are removed. The only function of the Government in connection with salt should be to work out definite specifications for salt for different uses, and they should see that only salt of definite specifications is produced, sold and used for the specific purposes.

TAX AND MONOPOLY MUST GO

From what has been stated above, I hope it will be clear that there are more reasons than one for the removal of Salt Tax as well as the abolition of Government monopoly of production. The sooner this is done, the sooner will the country become self-sufficient for its requirements of salt. It is, therefore, highly essential that the entire country should wholeheartedly co-operate with the Government in their efforts to abolish the Salt Tax and the Government salt monopoly in the country. When Government can spend hundreds of crores of rupees for human destruction, for future welfare of the country it can very well afford to forego an income of about eight to nine crores of rupees a year for the immediate welfare of the population and for the benefit of salt consuming industries.

Harijan Uplift

(BY D. Y. SAMBRANI).

On 25th September, 1946 the present popular Ministry introduced a bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly with a view to eradicate the social disabilities of the Harijans. This action may be a bold step, but I think the problem of the Harijans would be easily solved if it is approached from a different angle.

The Harijans are most backward, economically, educationally and politically, and every noted personality has admitted this fact. Their age-long social disabilities can be removed only by the spread of education among them and by their economic rehabilitation. The first task before the Government, if it sincerely wishes to help the Harijans, should be to introduce a bill in the Legislative for providing facilities and creating aptitude for education in the Harijan community, such as:

(i) free and compulsory elementary education.

(ii) free boarding and lodging arrangements at Government cost.

(iii) free secondary and university education.

(iv) sanitation should have a priority in Harijan colony.

(v) materials required at every stage of education should be provided free of cost by Government.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.

The economic plight of the Harijans is indescribable. The economic rehabilitation of the Harijans can be achieved by.

(i) encouraging their trade, agriculture, etc., with an assurance for a market.

(ii) advancing loans free of interest for improvement of their lands, industries, etc.

(iii) assigning Government waste or fallow lands for cultivation free of ground rent or assessment.

(iv) providing higher posts in Government service to the deserving Harijans and this policy should be made compulsory.

The status of a community depends upon its economic condition. In the present-day Hindu society, I find the priestly class who are supposed to be the custodians of religion, ignorant of the basic principles of the vedic faith. At places of pilgrimage these ignorant priests treat the pilgrms according to their dress and appearances. To cite my own experience—I had been to Rameshwar, Madura, Shrirangam, etc., without any obstruction, I got into the temple. When the priest asked my "Gotra", I bluntly and with purpose informed him that I belonged to the "Sambrani Gotra". To my surprise, the Pujari began to utter Mantram saying "Sambrani Gotram". Such is the state of things in Hindu society today.

I feel that the social disabilities of the Harijans can be removed by goodwill and a sense of humanity. Any compulsion naturally rouses the feelings of the community and the relations between it and other Hindus get embittered.

So in the interest of the Harijans, I, as a Harijan, appeal to the Congress Ministry to tackle the problem along the lines suggested above and relieve the Harijans from their present plight.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

When asked whether he would continue the fast if Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru intervened, he replied that he would, of course, obey the instructions of his leaders implicitly, as he has always done.

—Mr. K K. Chatterjee, who has begun his anti-Bengal riots fast "unto death" in London.

* * * *

At one of his prayer meetings in Calcutta, Mahatma Gandhi told the audience that even while he practised as a lawyer he tried to bring the two contending parties together.

Then he must have been a complete failure as a lawyer.

Why, in that case, he wasn't a lawyer at all.

* * * *

Speaking on the Trades Union Bill, a representative of one of the Mill-owners' Associations said in the Central Assembly that Legislation should conform to two tests, namely, it should improve the welfare of the working class and secondly it should not impair the efficiency of the industry.

Steady, Sir, steady. This is what the Russians are doing.

* * * *

Dealing with certain suggestions, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the Labour Member, asked the House to consider where the policy of recognising communal unions would ultimately lead to.

Need the destination be mentioned?

* * * *

A U. N. delegate pleaded with the Assembly that "if mothers have been willing to sacrifice their sons in war, surely delegates of nations may well sacrifice some of their national interests in order to reach an understanding."

The speaker was suffering from a very obviously basic confusion of thought. The sons were sacrificed for national interests.

* * * *

The Jewish Terrorist organisation, Irgun Zwai Leumi has declared over its secret radio: "We will fight back if attacked."

And, of course, "we" will fight forward if not attacked.

* * * *

The Government of Iraq has ordered the closing on Saturday of all Government offices in order to treat the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration on Palestine as a day of mourning all over the country.

President Truman should write a letter to the Regent of Iraq calling attention to the pathetic plight of the Jews of Europe.

* * * *

Professors of a Lahore College went on a one-day token strike on the usual issues relating to pay and conditions of service.

Students willing to support the teachers with sympathetic action and generous contributions to a strike fund are rumoured to be disappointed.

FOUR FRENCHMEN KILLED IN AIR CRASH

PARIS, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Four persons—all Frenchmen—were killed when a B-26 Marauder aircraft caught fire and crashed on the outskirts of a naval base at Marignane, near Marseilles, today, it is reported. A witness of the crash said that a part of an engine appeared to catch fire when the pilot was preparing to land. He attempted an emergency landing but the aircraft struck a tree, breaking in half.

PRISONERS ESCAPE WITH RIFLES

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): Seven prisoners from Ichalkaranji Jahagir Central Jail escaped on Wednesday with rifles and other arms, it is learned here.

It is stated that when the prisoners were taken out for work, they threw chilly powder in the eyes of the police on guard, and escaped with the weapons of the guard.

Efforts to rearrest the prisoners have failed so far, but the rifles which the prisoners threw in a farm, have been recovered.

The prisoners were convicted of looting jehagir revenue.

Madras Gets Highest Allocation

MADRAS, Nov. 1, (A. N. A.): Madras received the highest allocation—616,000 tons—during the period May 1 to September 29, from imported grain supplies, according to an authoritative source. Bengal came next with 112,000 tons. Allocations for the deficit areas of Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Bihar were 99,000, 96,000, 96,000 and 71,000 tons respectively.

Immigrants Seize Ship's Command

Army Truck Blown Up Near Tel Aviv

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31. (Reuter): Unconfirmed reports from Tel Aviv to-night said that Jewish illegal immigrants on board the ship "San Dimitrio" overpowered the crew and took command of the ship when the crew refused to enter Palestine territorial waters.

The immigrants were in command of the vessel until a British destroyer intercepted her, according to these reports.

Earlier reports said that the "San Dimitrio" was carrying the largest number of immigrants—1,300 to 1,400—yet to attempt to reach Palestine and that the ship had a list of 30 degrees when sighted by royal air force reconnaissance planes.

One unconfirmed report said that the immigrants were armed with tear gas bombs.

Two British soldiers were killed and two others seriously injured when an army truck in which they were travelling was blown up by a land mine near an airport in north Tel Aviv to-night, it was officially stated here. Earlier reports suggested that the airport was being attacked. Shooting and fire were reported after a heavy explosion.

Heavy explosions occurred near Petahtikvah north of Tel Aviv to-night. It was thought that the air port in the vicinity was being attacked.

Shots are at present being fired and a fire has broken out.

BR. RATINGS BOARD THE SHIP

HAIFA, Nov. 1, (Reuter): A party of British Naval Ratings from a destroyer to-day boarded the illegal Jewish immigrant ship "San Dimitrio" carrying 1400 refugees, who were earlier reported to have overpowered the crew and to have taken command.

Shadowed by the destroyer, "San Dimitrio" was last reported less than 20 miles off the Palestine coast and had a list of 30 degrees when sighted Force reconnaissance planes.

As the ship neared the coast infantrymen of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment began taking up positions around Haifa Dock area. Bren gun carriers loaded with coils of barbed wire rattled through the crowded streets to take up stations at main road block positions.

SHIP BROUGHT INTO HAIFA

HAIFA, Nov. 1, (Reuter): One illegal Jewish immigrant ship "San Dimitrio carrying 1,400 refugees, who were earlier reported to have overpowered the crew, was brought into Haifa this morning by steel-helmeted naval ratings with a 45 degree list.

HOLD INQUIRY INTO BENGAL ATROCITIES

Dalal Exposes Suhrawardy's Statements: Demands Burrows' Resignation

Mr. K. N. Dalal, President, Eastern Chamber of Commerce and Noakhali Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, has issued a statement condemning the attempts made by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, to belittle press reports of the happenings in East Bengal. He claims knowledge of instances of loot, arson, abduction, conversion and murder, he says that several rescue parties sent from Calcutta could not penetrate into the interior of an area of 300 square miles covering the most disturbed towns and villages. He challenges the Governor and his Ministers to go with him to the villages of Ramganj, Khilpara, Senbag, Sreepur, Nandigram, Lamohar, Kartpara, Meher and other neighbouring areas and promises to show them innumerable instances of unprovoked attack and brutal atrocities heaped on helpless Hindus.

He urges the Congress to appoint a Committee of inquiry without delay and alleges that planned attempts are being made to obliterate or falsify evidence.

Castigating Governor Burrows for his incompetence in handling the situation, Mr. Dalal suggests that the only honourable course left open to him is to resign and quit Bengal.

The statement is accompanied by a number of declarations from refugees, letters and telegrams sent by the sufferers from various towns and villages in the area.

BATTLE BETWEEN INDIA & SYRIA

For Seat On U.N.O. Security Council

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (APA): A battle is being waged behind the scenes in the United Nations to present India as a candidate for the Security Council instead of Syria, the choice of the Arab League delegates, according to the 'New York Times' to-day.

According to the newspaper, the proponents of the pan argue that India, with 94,000,000 Muslims, is a more fitting representative of Islam than Syria, with a total population of 4,000,000, only part of whom are Arabs.

NEW MEMBERS

Three new members of the Security Council must be chosen to replace Egypt, the Netherlands and Mexico, whose terms expire this year.

Although the Arab League States in the Assembly selected Syria as their candidate to succeed Egypt, several other countries, including China and Britain, are reported to favour India.

The selection of Belgium to succeed the Netherlands, and Colombia to succeed Mexico, is believed to be virtually assured.

FAREWELL TO BERRY

BOMBAY, Friday: A farewell party on behalf of the Mukund Iron and Steel Works Ltd., was given to Mr. L. F. Berry, retiring Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Bombay, at the Green's Hotel this evening.

43 MILLION DOLLARS FOR RUNNING U.N.O. FOR TWO YEARS

LAKE SUCESS, (NEW YORK), Nov. 1. (Reuter): The United Nations Secretary General, M. Trygve Lie, today presented preliminary estimates to the U. N. O.'s Administrative and Budget Committee fixing the needs of the organisation at 19,627,964 dollars for 1946 and 23,790,008 for 1947.

Up to the present the U. N. O. have been operating on the provisional budget of 21,500,000 dollars adopted by the General Assembly during its first session.

SMUTS TO MAKE STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, (Reuter); Gen. Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, may make to the United Nations Political Committee a statement on Indians in South Africa, which he decided at the last minute last night not to make before the General Assembly, it was learned.

His decision to postpone the speech was said to be aimed purely at avoiding a debate, which would have to be repeated later in the Committee.

The Political and Legal Committees are expected here to hold their joint meeting tomorrow.

FOUR COMMITTEES AT IT

LAKE SUCCESS (NEW YORK), Nov. 1, (Reuter): The United Nations spotlight switched today from the opulent Assembly building at Flushing Meadous to a converted factory of Lake Success—few miles farther out of the city—where the four committees began their formidable task of reaching agreement on more than 50 problems.

The Social and Humanitarian Committee tackled the keenly contested question of the future of Europe's refugees and the administrative and Budgetary Committee began its less provocative discussion.

Later today—at 8 p.m. (G. M. T.) (i.e., 1-30 a.m. I.S.T. tomorrow)—the Trusteeship Committee and the Economic and finance Committee are meeting.

LABOUR DISPUTES BILL IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

would press with vigour measures for the benefit of Labour.

Mr. Ahmed Jaffar (Muslim League) moved an amendment for the circulation of the bill for eliciting opinion till March 28 next.

JOSHI'S OPPOSITION

Mr. N. M. Joshi (nominated Labour) moved an amendment for the circulation of the bill till October 31 next.

Mr. Joshi said that if his amendment for circulation was not accepted then it would be his painful duty to oppose the motion.

Illegalisation of strikes and compulsory arbitration provided for in the bill, Mr. Joshi said, were two provisions which vitally affected the interests of the working classes in this country. These provisions were entirely new to peacetime labour legislation of our country. It was true they were contained in the Defence of India Rules but that was a war-time measure adopted against the wishes of the country.

Certain powers that were now sought were already contained in the Trade Disputes Act, 1929. He asked whether Government had utilised that Act sufficiently during the last 17 years. He asked whether any Provincial Government had, under that Act, appointed a permanent Court of Enquiry.

Mr. Joshi thought that the industrial unrest prevalent in India had been very much exaggerated. There was undoubtedly unrest but that was due to different causes. He wanted to know what social security measures Government had taken to improve the condition of the workers.

Strikes, Mr. Joshi said, were resorted to by all kinds of people and not only by the working class. Cessation of activity was not abnormal. Mr. Joshi continued: "A man goes to a shop and he finds the article he wants to buy is costly. He returns without buying it, but nobody calls it a strike. Strike is a normal activity of a dissatisfied human being."

On the other hand, if a man was compelled to do work against his will and on pain of being sent to jail, it amounted to the introduction of a form of compulsion, if not a form of slave labour.

OBLIGATIONS TO LABOUR

Mr. Joshi disagreed with Government's definition of a public utility concern. Merely because a particular concern was of benefit to the public it could not be classified as a public utility concern. A public utility concern was one which was conducted and owned and run by the public. This bill, Mr. Joshi said, was discriminatory. While he agreed that in the interests of the community Government had the right to intervene in industrial disputes, he would also point out that the community had certain obligations to Labour.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths, leader of the European Group, said that the Bill had been before members for only three days and by rushing it through as they were doing Government were not showing consideration, he would not say respect to the House.

SELECT COMMITTEE TIME EXTENDED

At this stage the President announced a Government amendment extending the time given to the Select Committee from Nov. 7, 1946, to February 1, 1947.

Thereupon Mr. Griffiths expressed "deep appreciation of this new responsiveness to the wishes of this House" and concluded his speech.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar (Congress) supporting the motion, said that the Bill laid obligations not only on Labour but also on the employer. He would have personally referred a bill which provided for the co-operation and partnership of Labour and Capital in management and in profits, but short of that he welcomed the present Bill.

Miss Maniben Kara (Nominated—Labour) characterised the Bill as a "repressive measure" which attempted to make a breach of civil contract a penal offence. She supported Mr. Joshi's motion for circulation.

LEAGUE'S PLEA

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui (Muslim League) made a reference to the Labour Member's remarks on communal unions yesterday and said, "It did not come with good grace from the representative of the Scheduled Castes in this house to run down the idea of communal unions. He knows, and we know, that in this terrible situation through which we are passing in India, Muslim employees are being kicked out of Hindu organisations and asked to go and find their place in Pakistan. He asked for justice for Muslim workers, not even generosity."

CHARGE AGAINST JOSHI

Mr. Balkrishna Sharma (Congress) said that many of the recent strikes as well as the opposition to labour legislation proposed by this Government and the Provincial Governments were due to the activity of interested persons and organisations bent on discrediting the National Government. Asking why Mr. Joshi was opposing all Labour legislation, Mr. Sharma suggested it was due to dictates of a certain party to which Mr. Joshi owed allegiance.

Mr. Joshi intervening denied that he was against all Labour legislation or that he owed allegiance to any party except himself and to the working class.

Referring to Mr. Joshi's arguments Mr. Balkrishna Sharma said that the Bill did not seek to illegalise all strikes but only to regulate them.

Mr. Sharma had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned till Monday.

NAUMAN'S ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

The Chair ruled out an adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Nauman (Muslim League) to discuss "the withholding of telegrams in the Province of Bihar on the subject of the communal riots there."

In reply to the President's question, the Home Member and the Secretary for Posts and Air stated that no orders had been passed by either Department to withhold any telegrams.

The President held that as it was clear there was no order from the Government of India the matter could not be raised in the Central Assembly.

Indian Languages Newspapers Association

The following is a full programme of the sittings of the association to be held to-day and to-morrow.

On Saturday at Janmabhoomi Office: 8 p.m. Meeting of the Executive Committee, 4 p.m. Special General Meeting, 5 p.m. General Meeting.

On Sunday at Taj Mahal Hotel: 2-30 p.m. General Meeting, 4 p.m. Tea with Bombay Ministers.

NEHRU'S FLYING VISIT TO CALCUTTA AND PATNA

(Continued From Page 1)

completely suspended during the last few days. All trains will run under armed protection.

Taxi & Bus Services To Resume Today

Taxi and bus services in Calcutta will resume from tomorrow, according to the decision of a meeting of motor transport workers in the city taken today, which resolved on such resumption "in view of the assurances given to them by the police and the military authorities that armed police and military pickets, convoys and soldiers will be provided for the protection of vehicles, workers and passengers."

RAJSHAHI BAN

RAJSHAHI, Nov. 1, (API): The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting, with immediate effect, assembly of more than five persons, carrying or using of lethal weapons or corrosive acids collecting of stone pieces or brickbats and circulation of false rumour in the district.

Two Girl Victims Of Acid-Throwing

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1, (API): One person was stabbed and four others, included two girls, received burns in a case of acid throwing in Ahmedabad today. A crude explosive burst on a road, causing injuries to one person. All these incidents occurred towards the evening in the otherwise peaceful atmosphere which prevailed during the day time.

One Fatal Assault In Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 1.

One person was stabbed to death last night. Strong police bandobast has been maintained. This is third stabbing outrage which has occurred during last 48 hours.

Allahabad Curfew Continues

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1, (API): The twenty-four hour curfew, with relaxation of two hours in the morning and another two hours in the evening, which was imposed on the city on October 30, continues.

In a disturbance at Prayag Railway station last night one person died and a few others were injured.

Curfew At Nellore

NELLORE Nov. 1, (API): An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated by the District Magistrate of Nellore in Nellore Town Municipal area prohibiting the carrying sticks, guns swords and such other lethal weapons The order will remain in force for seven days commencing from October 31.

The District Magistrate has also issued a curfew order in the same area to be in effect from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. for seven days.

E.P.T. DEPOSITS REPAYMENT

Government Explain Procedure

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (API): The manner in which the Central Government will repay the deposits made under the Indian Finance Act, 1942, and the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1943, is explained in a notification published in the Gazette of India.

An application for a refund of deposit should be made to the Excess Profits Tax Officer on the prescribed form. The amount deposited will be refunded to the person who made the deposit, provided:

(i) In the case of an individual who, at the time when the deposit is refundable, is dead, refund shall be made to the person who, under a letter of administration probate or succession certificate, is entitled thereto;

(ii) In the case of a company which, at the time when the deposit is refundable, is in course of winding up, refund shall be made to the liquidator of the Company;

(iii) In the case of a Hindu undivided family which, at the time when the deposit is refundable, has been disrupted, the refund shall be made to the person or persons to whom the deposit was assigned upon such disruption;

(iv) In the case of a firm, the constitution of which, at the time when the deposit is refundable, is different from the constitution during the chargeable accounting period in respect of which the deposit was made, refund shall be made to the firm as constituted when the refund is due; and

(v) In the case of a firm which, at the time when the deposit is refundable, is no longer in existence, refund shall be made jointly to the persons who were partners in the firm during the chargeable accounting period in respect of which the deposit was made, or to any person jointly nominated by them to receive the refund, with the substitution in the case of a deceased partner of the administrator or other legal representative if the identity of the person entitled, under the provisions above, to receive a refund is in dispute or if any substantial question of title is, in the opinion of the Excess Profit Tax Officer, involved, that Officer may require the production of an order of the competent Civil Court, determining the person entitled to receive the refund of any part thereof.

Any refund made in accordance with the above provisions shall be deemed to be a full and valid discharge of the liability, the Central Government under the Indian Finance Act or the Ordinance and the person to whom the refund is made will be responsible for any liability arising out of a claim by any other person in respect of such refund.

INDIAN FOODGRAIN FOR JAPS!

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (Reuter): General MacArthur's Headquarters yesterday authorised the release of 740,000 pounds weight of Indian grain to the Japanese Government by the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. Japanese authorities have been instructed to store the grain pending instructions from General MacArthur for its distribution.

Labour Defeats Motion For Annulment Of Cotton Order

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPA): In the House of Commons, the Labour Government last night defeated a Conservative movement for prayer of annulment of the Board of Trade's orders increasing cotton yarn prices.

The prayer was moved by Conservative F. J. Errol who declared, "But for the Government's stupid policy of arbitrarily fixing high prices, we should have got the benefit of the recent fall in world prices."

Errol claimed the recent wild fluctuations in the United States cotton prices resulted from Britain's buying methods.

He was supported by Conservative Lt.-Col. Nigel Birch, who said the British Government was now in a position of an "uncovered bull."

The prayer was rejected by 161 votes to 64 and no division was forced on the remainder.

Red Infiltration In Greek Army

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (Reuter): The existence of a Communist organisation inside the Greek Army was alleged at a court-martial of 56 Greek soldiers charged with "attempted mutiny", it was learned in Athens to-day.

Capt. Antonious Righas giving evidence before the Court sitting at Volo, Thessaly, said that since last July this organisation under the name of "Kossa" had been active among soldiers garrisoned there.

A number of Greek army officers and other ranks are at present being tried on charges of "defection" when in action against "Communist bandits."

FRONTIER MINORITIES' DEMAND

On the occasion of the recent visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the frontier a Memorandum was presented to him on behalf of the Hindu-Sikh Minorities Protection Board, setting out their hardships and grievances.

The Memorandum pointed out that the Frontier Minorities had no adequate representation in Administration and public services, were denied trade facilities and were precluded from owning lands on the ground that they were non-agriculturists. Besides other reliefs the Memorandum demanded adequate representation on the Advisory Committee for the Minorities which is to be set up under the proposals of the Cabinet Mission.

BRITISH FIRM IN CHARGE OF INDIAN OIL PRODUCTION

Reply To Questions In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Affairs said in the Assembly today that the whole activity of the Government of India ever since the South African passive resistance movement started "has been one of giving moral support to that movement."

Pandit Nehru was replying to a supplementary by Mr. Sri Prakasa and his statement was greeted by the House with acclamation.

Pandit Nehru said that the passive resistance movement in South Africa was still continuing in the form in which it was started, namely, peaceful occupation of land in non-exempted areas in civil disobedience of the provisions of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. Passive resisters continued to be arrested and charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

733 INDIANS CONVICTED

Official figures showed that up to the end of September 733 Indians were convicted and sentenced and 450 had been released after serving their sentences. For the most part uniform sentences of a fine of £3 or 30 days' imprisonment had been passed. Three months' imprisonment was awarded for the second sentence and a few leaders had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A telegram received from the Passive Resistance Council on October 24 said that the total number of convictions up to that date was 1,269.

At a mass demonstration on October 23, the opening date of the U.N.O. Assembly session, a batch of 323 passive resisters courted imprisonment.

R. T. C. TALKS

Recently a section of Indians in South Africa suggested a suspension of the Passive Resistance movement and a Round Table Conference to consider the whole position, but the bulk of the community appeared to be opposed to this approach. The movement still continued and had caught the imagination of the Indians. It was understood that it had also won the sympathy of the Africans, some of whom had actively joined the movement (Hear, hear). Some Europeans had also supported and joined the movement.

ISSUE GOES TO U.N.O.

The Government of India were not sending any direct material help to the Passive Resisters, but had taken up the whole case of our countrymen in South Africa in the United Nations Assembly.

Replying to a supplementary by Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Pandit Nehru said he understood that women were taking a prominent part in the movement. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Sri Prakasa: Has he any information on the nature of the treatment given to our prisoners?

Ans: Many complaints were made of the bad treatment given in prison. Subsequently it was stated that the treatment had improved.

ATOMIC RESEARCH

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, Secretary, Works, Mines and Power, said in reply to Mr. K. C. Neogy that at the instance to the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, an Atomic Research Committee had been established under the chairmanship of Prof. H. J. Bhabha.

It was also proposed to establish a special unit for such investigation under the Geological Survey of India. This unit, he said in reply to a supplementary by Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayangar, would be under Dr. Krishnan and would deal with Uranium research. Uranium and to a certain extent Thorium were the principal sources of atomic energy.

Uranium had not been found in India in appreciable quantities. The mineral Monazite (one of the Thorium-bearing minerals) occurred in notable quantities as beach-sands on the Travancore coast.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Have Government been in negotiation with H. M. G. in order that they may be taken into confidence with regard to the progress of research already made in the West?

TWO OFFICERS FOR U. K.

Ans: Two of our officers who had recently been to the U. K. have been in touch with H. M.G. and as a result of discussions which they had in England we are now proposing to have a separate unit under the Geological Survey of India under an eminent geologist. It is proposed to send him to the U. K. for about six weeks and then to organise the unit in the light of whatever advice and information he receives.

Seth Govind Das: Will Government see that this energy is utilised in constructive work and not for datructive purposes?

Ans: That is the intention.

ATOM BOMBS IN INDIA

Lt.-Col. Chatterjee: Is it the intention of Government to manufacture Atomic Bombs in India (laughter)?

Ans: That question might be of interest to the Defence Department (More laughter).

FRONTIER POLICY

Replying to Mr. Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Pt. Nehru said that there was an old argument between advocates of a "forward" policy and those of a "close-border" policy on the North-West Frontier Province. The present policy had been a compromise between the two; it was now under close and careful consideration.

Replying to the same member, Pt. Nehru said that Government had no desire to carry on a feud with anybody and would welcome friendly relations with the Fakir of Ipi.

In reply to supplementaries Pt. Nehru said that he had received a number of letters, some purporting to come from friends of the Fakir of Ipi and some possibly from the Fakir of Ipi himself. It was rather difficult to decifer the signature. In the course of these letters it had been stated that they would like to have contacts with him.

He had sent no replies in writing to any recent communication but he had orally mentioned to those people who said they were friends of the Fakir that he would be very glad to contact the Fakir and to resume friendly relations.

AFGHAN DETENUS IN INDIA

Replying to another question, Pt. Nehru said that the total number of Afghan personages in India at present under restraint under Regulation III of 1818 was 26. Of these one was under temporary detention which was likely to end shortly.

Approximately Rs. 30,000 per annum was paid by Government on account of these persons and the education of their children.

In accordance with the principle of good neighbourliness and international practice the Government of India had certain obligations to the Afghan Government in consultation with whom the cases of these persons were in process of review. The Government of India hoped that as a result some of them might be able to return, if they so wished, to their own country, while the restrictions on the movements of others might be relaxed.

MEAGRE ALLOWANCES

Mr. Ahmed Jaffer: Is he aware of the fact that most of these Afghan detenus received a scanty monthly allowance of not more than Rs. 60 a month and if so will he consider the desirability of increasing their allowance?

Ans: It is true. I think that in many cases these allowances are very small. They become smaller and smaller because of the fact that each allowance on the death of a person is divided up between his children and the result is that in some cases the allowance is totally inadequate. My honourable friend can rest assured that this matter will be considered.

Pt. Nehru said that so far as he knew, the cost of maintaining the detenus was borne entirely by the Government of India.

Petroleum Output

Mr. Gokhale informed Mr. S. S. Sanyal that according to Government's information, petroleum was at present produced on a commercial scale in the Lakhimpur district in Assam and the Attock and Jhelum districts in the Punjab where the areas under actual operation were said to be about 21 square miles and 18 square miles respectively.

Government understood that these were largely British-owned. The regulation and development oilfields, he added, had been generally at the discretion of Provincial Governments. The question of formulating a general mineral policy for India, including the policy for development of oilfields, was at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

WHO BOOKED SPENS

Replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy, Pandit Nehru said that he understood that the Bengal Government approached the Viceroy through the Governor to secure the services of the Chief Justice of India as Chairman of the Calcutta Disturbances Commission. The Viceroy's good offices were given in his personal capacity and there was no reference to the Government of India.

Replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi, Commerce Member Mr. I. I. Chundrigar said that it had come to the notice of Government that the removal of some controls had resulted in an increase in prices.

Replying to the same Member, Mr. Chundrigar said that the Government of India had entered into an agreement with the East African and Sudan Governments for the purchase at agreed prices of such quantities of their exportable surplus of cotton as were available for India.

Replying to Sardar Mangal Singh Pandit Nehru said that apart from Afghan refugees and their descendants no political pensions were being paid to foreign refugees in India. Approximately Rs. 2,27,000 per annum was paid to these persons as allowances for their maintenance and the education of their children.

BENGAL AND CENTRE

In reply to Mr. S. S. Sanyal, Pandit Nehru said there was no reason to think that the Bengal Government had taken up an attitude of non-co-operation with the Government of India though certain statements had been made which might have given that impression.

BRITAIN REMOVES FIVE MACHINES

The Commerce Member said in reply to the same member that the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency at Brussels had so far allocated eleven German plants to some of the claimant countries. One of these plants, viz Wagner Plant at Dortmund, had been allocated to India, subject to arbitration claimed by the U. K. in respect of five machines out of this plant. The arbitrator's award had been given in favour of the U. K. The question whether the plant despite the removal of five of its machines should be accepted by India was now under Government's consideration.

Transport Facilities At Chandpur

The reported want of transport facilities for refugees from east Bengal at the Chandpur station of the B. A. Railway was mentioned by Mr. Sanyal in a short notice question.

The Railway Member, Mr. Asaf Ali in reply stated that difficulties in arranging transport were not confined to the railway but were also experienced by the steamer companies and it was impossible to clear all passengers offering at the same time. No evacuees were given notice to leave railway premises. The Red Cross Society were taking care of expectant mothers and women who had given birth to children and accommodating them in hospitals.

Provincial Transport Authorities Conference

BOMBAY, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): The Provincial Transport Authorities Conference which met again today at the secretariat considered the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by it on Oct. 30 for a suitable scheme for nationalisation of road transport. Mr. Morarji Desa, Home Minister, who is the president of the Provincial Transport Board presided.

The Conference discussed, it is understood, the various aspects of nationalisation, but it took no decision on the recommendations. It appears that the Conference was generally of the opinion that the cabinet of ministers should consider and first come to a decision on the question.

Off My Chest

D. F. Karaka

A gratis lesson in journalism for the benefit of this column and its writer appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" of yesterday.

I read this letter with special care. Its writer, Mr. J. M. N. Wadia, "whom I hold in the highest esteem, etc., etc." (the lines are borrowed from the letter) cannot have much of an idea of the function of a column in modern journalism. He finds "Off My Chest" becoming "day by day more alarming, irresponsible and arbitrary, not to say absurd." Any man who in the year of Grace 1946 (and damn nearly 1947) finds a column alarming and irresponsible in a city in which stabbings have gone on for 60 days, should be told that the world he lives in is hardly suited to his temerity.

Mr. Wadia objects to my "puerile piffle" (sic) quoting my hiding under Sir Currimbhoy's table and my conference with Mr. Jinnah's chowkidar as examples. Mr. Wadia should on those days avoid reading the piffle and devote his time to reading some of the weightier stuff which appears in our paper. Mr. Wadia may be unaware that everyday this paper publishes several columns of news and editorial matter in addition to the corner given to "Off My Chest".

Mr. Wadia objects to my comments on Premier Kher attending the Sheriff's meeting on the 58th day of the riots. He objects to my remarks on Mr. Morarjee Desai, the Home Member presiding at a football match on the 59th day. In support of Mr. Desai, Mr. Wadia gives as an example Mr. Churchill indulging in summer activity during the war.

In the first place, I don't think Mr. Churchill should be a pattern for a Congress Minister to follow and in the second, England at war was a very different thing from what is happening in this city. There a whole people were at war. Here the people haven't had a chance of acquiring any civic sense. I note with equanimity that Mr. Wadia doesn't have anything to say in defence of a Sheriff who after waiting for 58 days, made a statement saying he could stop the disturbances in three days.

Where is the irresponsibility, Mr. Wadia?

This column is not written by a man of the temerity of Mr. Wadia, nor is it written for men like Mr. Wadia. There are enough Indians with guts for whom this column is written and by whom it is read. To balance the letter of Mr. Wadia I have a whole thick file of letters from readers of "Off My Chest" which is open for Mr. Wadia's inspection. These letters are from men and women from various walks of life, some high-placed and some humble who read "Off My Chest" because it expresses what they also feel and because they believe that if we are to inherit freedom and aspire to democracy, we must not be afraid of ourselves.

These letters have never been published in "The Bombay Chronicle". They would take too much space.

The bald fact is that there are some people in our midst who are still unaware of the changing times They have never read anything worth while and written less. They are servile in mind and still "humbly submit" to whoever is in power.

I do not believe in abstract freedom and abstract democracies. The struggles of India could not possibly have had as their ultimate goal the present condition of the country. Freedom does not mean that men should be locked up in Curfew hours for two months on end. And so long as there is no peace in the land, this column will be more alarming, more outspoken and God-willing more unafraid than it has been before.

HEROES of the KUKRI

The Gurkha is one of the most valiant fighters of the Indian Army. Technically, however, he is *not* Indian. What will be his future when India becomes free? Will he remain a pawn of the British? Read the special feature on this subject by a Military correspondent in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

Men who chew the "Miracle Leaf". No, not the betel leaf—but the coca of the sweet, pungent taste, favourite of the South American.

Africa to India by countrycraft. And that, too, during the perilous war years. A straight saga by P. U. Oza.

How will the earth end? And when? Don't worry. It will take a million billion years yet!

'When Your Pride Is Wounded': Women's Page special by Francis Foster, the well-known novelist.

The usual features, photos, Latest News.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Weekly

Sunday, November, 3

KRIPALANI REPLIES TO CRITICS OF HIS STATEMENT ON BENGAL

Quotes Tipperah Magistrate's Account Of Mass Conversion & Cases Of Abduction And Forced Marriages

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (API): In a further statement on East Bengal Acharya Kripalani, Congress President-elect says:—

My attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Bengal Muslim League as published in the "Dawn" of to-day, criticising my statements on East Bengal. The resolution says that my statements in regard to East Bengal disturbances are "not only unfortunate but most irresponsible for his (my) great position as the President of the Congress." I fully realise the great responsibility of my present position. Were it not for that, I might not have rushed to East Bengal and remained there at a time when a momentous session of the Working Committee was taking place in Delhi, over which I was expected to preside. I have made my statements with a full consciousness of my responsibility.

PLEA FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

In my first statement at a press conference in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 26th, I said that having studied the situation in the interior I had come to certain "conclusions which I believed can be proved with appropriate local evidence before any impartial tribunal, provided the people giving evidence are assured of security against molestation."

Let an impartial enquiry be instituted and the truth ascertained. If then my statements are found to be incorrect I shall make appropriate amends.

"NOT ONE-SIDED"

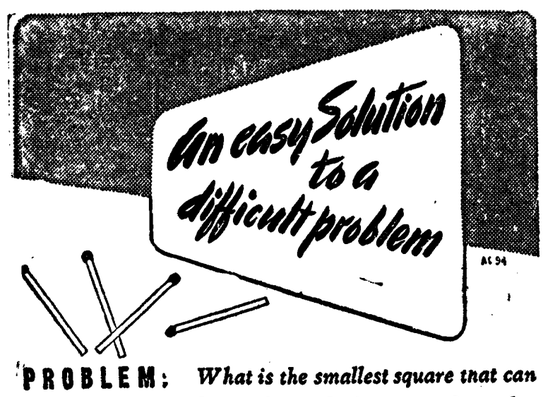
The Bengal Provincial League further says: "His (my) one-sided and provocative statements, among other things, have contributed to the continuance of disturbances in Calcutta and other places." If my statements are one-sided, the best way of contradicting them is to state the other side. My statements are confined to East Bengal. I would like to know if the Hindus in that area indulged in murder, loot, arson, forced conversion and forced marriages. The public would like to have some instances of these. In the absence of instances, it is unconvincing to call my statements one-sided.

As for the present phase of the Calcutta riots it commenced on the 23rd when acid was thrown at tram cars, and the conductors refused to ply the buses without military protection. My first detailed statement before the Press Conference at Calcutta was made on the evening of the 26th and appeared in the morning papers on the 27th. I therefore see no connection between the recrudescence of riots in Calcutta and my statement appearing on the 27th. As a matter of fact, trouble was brewing in Calcutta since many days. It may be said that it never stopped, except in its extent and intensity, ever since it started in August last. As for elsewhere, I do not know if any place or places where communal trouble started after my statements which were made on the 26th in Calcutta and on the 29th in Delhi and appeared in the press on subsequent dates. If there are any such places, they should have been specifically mentioned for the public to judge.

FORCIBLY MARRIED GIRL RESCUED

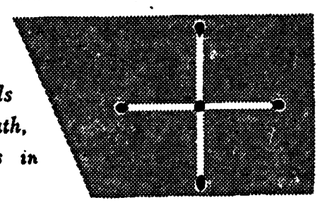
As for the official evidence, I know as a matter of fact that neither the Commissioner of Chittagong Division nor the military officers had any extensive, or for that matter any tour in the affected areas in the interior prior to the 25th. The District Magistrate may have gone to some near places before that date. On the 25, the District Magistrate of Noakhali went someway in the interior and was instrumental in rescuing a forcibly married Hindu girl whom he brought with himself in the evening having effected the arrest of the so-called Muslim bridegroom and his father. After the rescue, he had to post four armed guards in the village to afford protection to the father and the uncle of the girl who had been forced to embrace Islam, and other Hindus or converted Hindus in the village. I am surprised that the same magistrate could say in his statement of the 27th that "rape, abduction, and forcible marriages are rare and no such cases were brought to my notice." Here is what Sri Lalitchandra Das, M.L.C., writes in a contribution in "Hindustan Standard" of 29th last: "I was invited in a conference held in the Comilla Circuit House on 22nd October last in which the leading citizens of the town of both the communities were called to meet the honourable ministers for Commere and Justice who were accompanied by a host of M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s. In their presence and in the conference, the District Magistrate of Tipperah called to make a statement by honourable Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister, made a statement. He clearly and unequivocally spoke of mass conversion and of several cases of abduction of women and forced marriages carried on by the mob of hooligans of a particular community to whom no cause tor offence or aggression was given. He even admitted that there was a plan behind this aggression and that ex-servicemen led."

In conclusion, I would say that so far as I am concerned this is my last statement on East Bengal. I shall not henceforth answer any criticism, from whatever quarter, but wait till an impartial inquiry is set up, which I believe should be set up as soon as possible.



PROBLEM: *What is the smallest square that can be made with four match sticks.*

ANSWER: *Arrange the match sticks with their heads pointing North, South, East and West as in diagram.*



NOT so easy, for many people, is the problem of saving money to provide for education, or for marriage expenses and against the day of retirement. This problem need cause no anxiety to the man who participates in the National Savings Certificates Scheme for small investors by joining a Savings Group. National Savings Certificates offer absolute security and the highest rate of interest.

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Efficient Fighting Force For Britain

Alexander Explains Need For Such Maintenance

LONDON, October 31. (Reuter): Mr. Albert V. Alexander, Minister of Defence-designate, stated in the House of Commons tonight that the Government's aim would be to provide for any need an efficient fighting force in which the tail was to be kept as short and the teeth as long and keen as possible.

He was replying to the debate on the Government's proposals for centralisation of defence by appointment of a full scale Ministry of Defence with Mr. Alexander as Minister.

Mr. Alexander added that Britain would not give up her persistent attempts to make the United Nations function effectively in preventing disputes from leading into breaking of peace.

"We must make our forces such that we can fulfil our commitments under the charter of the United Nations and, however difficult it may sound, have such forces for the British Commonwealth in addition as may enable us to hold the situation until such time as general forces of the United Nations can come to the assistance to part of our Dominions and colonies that might be attacked."

Mr. Antony Eden had earlier said that the Prime Minister had consulted members of the opposition about the proposals and there was agreement with the basis of the scheme.

The proposals were approved without vote.

GENERAL SPEARS' FOUR-POINT MISSION

In the second week of October, General Spears, former British minister in the Levant, landed in Cairo on a tour of Arab countries. According to him his visit was intended to renew his relations with "old friends"

Although the guest of the Arab League in Cairo he is reported to have told the press there that he was not prepared to call on the Mufti of Jerusalem now in Alexandria, as he thought the British public did not wish to have dealings with the Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee. He has thus insulted not only Haji Amin Husseini but the Higher Committee and the Arab League which recognises the Committee as representative of Palestine Arabs.

General Spears has, contrary to his claim, been despatched by his Government to forestall the expected repercussions which a failure of the London talks may bring about. On this subject, he declared: "My sole hope is to get Anglo-Arab relations on such firm basis that Palestine will not become a cause or more friction."

A third reason for the general's tour is the fact that he is one the protagonists of the Greater Syria plan which Britain is extremely anxious to realise. He told some of his friends in Cairo that he intended to discuss with responsible Arabs ways and means for springing the scheme into being despite the fact that some Arab governments such as Syria and the Lebanon strongly oppose it.

Effective co-operation between the Arab countries and Turkey is the fourth purpose of General Spears' mission. In other words, it is to induce those Arab governments who oppose this co-operation to agree to the formation of an Arab-Turkish bloc which would strengthen Britain's position in the Middle East. According to his friends, General Spears hopes that such co-operation would be established on economic and commercial interchange rather than on the lines of the 'defunct' Saadabad Pact.

SYRIAN ADHERENCE TO ARAB LEAGUE

In the circumstances it may seem a mere coincidence that Turco-Iranese discussion should be taking place momentarily preliminary to the conclusion of a trade agreement which, according to reports, will be followed by one with Syria.

It is recalled that as far back as 1940, Nuri Pasha-es-Said, Iraq's elder statesman, attempted to initiate talks with the Egyptian government with a view to the conclusion of a treaty covering security matters, trade, legislation, extradition of criminals and matters of mutual interest between Egypt, Turkey, and Iraq. As the Egyptian government failed to respond to the proposal at the time, Nuri Pasha renewed his effort in 1946.

This time it was Syria that he approached with a proposal for the conclusion of a treaty of 'bon voisinage' between Syria, Turkey and Iraq which would include a customs agreement, the regularisation of passport control and in addition to trade and security, matters affecting the three states.

IRAQ SHOULDN'T ACT UNILATERALLY

The minutes of the Arab League Council which have found their way into the Syrian foreign ministry archives record Saadallah Bey Jabri the Syrian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, as replying to Nuri Pasha-es-Said's proposed draft treaty, thus:

"Permit me to state that I do not wish to place Syria under suspicion by every Arab state regarding its adherence to the League Pact. All of us desire the establishment of close co-operation among Middle Eastern countries and other states. For these to materialise the subject should first be discussed within Arab League circles. What interests me most is the dissipation of the feeling that Iraq desires to act unilaterally by concluding agreements which conflict with the aims of the Arab League."

Nuri Pasha defended: "I should have liked that such co-operation be concluded through the Arab League since the subjects in question invariably correspond to the aims which the League works for to attain in the shortest possible time. But its unwarranted delay in tackling such vital matters have prompted the Iraq Government to seek their realisation by unilateral action with both its neighbours and the Arab states."

Notwithstanding Nuri Pasha insisted that Saadallah Bey should peruse a copy of the draft treaty between Turkey Iraq and Syria. General Spears, too, is trying to prevail upon the Syrian Government to review their stand, according to most reliable sources.

ARAB PATIENCE HAS ITS LIMIT

CAIRO: Quoting a responsible Syrian Minister an Arab League communique last night pointed out that the Arab peoples are passing through a decisive stage in their history and they therefore desire first to exhaust all peaceful means and logic with the Great Powers to obtain recognition of their just rights. It is for that reason and to avoid resort to other alternatives in the future before friendly nations and before history, that the Arab delegates to the London Palestine Talks agreed to the postponement of the discussions that the Egyptian Premier went to London for a last effort that the Iraq Government desired its demand for a revision of the existing treaty with Britain said that Arabs in all countries now calmly await the results of the diplomatic efforts of their leaders and governments to materialise.

But this waiting cannot continue indefinitely. The Palestine situation is daily growing from bad to worse. To keep quiet thereon has become almost unbearable owing to Jewish instigation terrorism of the worst kind as well as the challenge implied in the continued Jewish immigration, making the exercise of self-restraint impossible and a clash inevitable. The Egyptian problem too has reached its final stage. It is certain that Egyptians supported by all the Arab peoples are bent on attaining their aspirations at any cost. Iraq finds itself at the cross-roads being affected by dangerous undercurrents whose results are difficult to foretell. Generally conditions in the Arab East are serious. Stability will not be forthcoming unless Arabs are granted their demands.

Current Photoplays

Lamington

DEFENCE OF ORTHODOXY

Prakash's GUNGHAT, an average film in the matter of merit, sets out to champion the evil purdah system. It presents a modern girl in an unfavourable light compared to her old-fashioned purdahed sister whose husband very rightly deserts her owing to her backwardness, and finds solace in the arms of an emancipated woman, who has, however, been painted by Prakash with a hard brush.

Nirmala, Trilok Kapoor and Aroon head the cast of this picture made under the baton of Shantikumar.

For champions of orthodoxy.

★

Imperial

INTROVERT INTO EXTROVERT

DUR CHALEN, a product of Durga Pictures, concentrates on the light side of life. A youth, much too preoccupied with himself is taken by his friends on a cycle trip during which he learns to rub shoulders with the outside world and to cultivate a taste for feminine society.

K. C. Dey, Damayanti Sahani, Naseem Jr. and Agha are the principal players. Phani Muzumdar directed this photoplay.

For the naive mind.

★

Central

DOMESTIC ALLEGORY

In their HUM EK HAIN, Prabhat have sought to preach the gospel of national and communal unity, through the medium of a domestic allegory.

A contented family has its unity undermined by the subtle tactics of an outsider who breeds dissension by pitting one member against another. When, however, the very existence of the family estate is threatened, the various members rally together to protect their common hearth.

Durga Khote enacts the chief role in this film wherein the question of unity has been exaggerated to the extent of the characters using "Hum Ek Hain" as a form of greeting!

For those who can see the writing on the wall—or the screen.

★

Minerva

SHAMA from the Minerva studio, presents a theme reminiscent of "Rebecca." The second wife of a man comes to her bridal home to discover that the shadow of the first wife, now dead, still hovers over her husband's home and heart.

Wasti and Mehtab share the stellar honours, receiving support from Abu Baker and Prakash.

For lovers of melodrama

★

Opera House

CREAKING STORY

Ranjit's MOORTI fairly creaks with the hoariness of its familiar theme of an amnesia victim who forgets her rescuer once she regains her memory. However, in the best old traditions of melodrama, a statue of her made by her sculptor-lover, recalls him to her mind—and to the joy of the picture-goer tired of such drivel!

Motilal and Kurshid, artistes of no mean skill, are entirely wasted in this inconsequential and tiresome plot.

When will Ranjit start to concentrate on quality rather than quantity?

For those who have patience of Job—alas, completely lacking in your reviewer!

★

Swastik

HUMAN THEME

An unsatisfactory screen adaptation of Ahmed Abass's "....And One Did Not Come Back", DR. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI concentrates on the love affair of the young doctor who joined the Congress Medical Mission sent to China some years ago, married a Chinese girl, and gave his life in the cause of duty.

The Congress has not been mentioned at all in the film, and the other members of the Mission receive but scant attention.

Jayashree and Shantaram play the leading roles under the latter's direction.

For those who relish drama ending in tragedy.

★

NOTE

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—SARDI.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Railway Services' Mysteries

Sir,—The railways have always been an attraction to a prospective job hunter whether the situation is heavy manual, clerical, skilled labour or of the high ranking officer cadre. The fascination still continues to hold the field and the general feeling is "Railway Service is the cream of Services."

To the several so called facilities which the railway department has extended to its staff, there is one important addition. This is the compilation of a book of rules for guidance in all matters concerning staff management and is known as the State Railway Establishment Code. The comprehensive code book is always referred to as the 'Bible' by the kind officers. In the face of this 'Bible' all other codes, more, ethical etc. have no value. The rules have been amended and re-amended "ad-infinitum", so much so that a book of corrections came out close on the heels of the publication of its first edition. Later a revised edition in two volumes went under print and keeping up to the old traditions, a correction volume is accompanying it.

With such an exhaustive code of staff rules, one can least expect cause for grouse or complaint. In actual practice, however, the application of the rules differs from railway to railway, from department to department, from officer to officer, and sometimes even from station to station. The officers compete with one another in their interpretations of the rules to the disadvantage of the staff and they take years sometimes to decide a small issue.

A number of workmen of Parel Workshops were promoted in 1943 and strangely enough not a farthing was given to them for full one year as increase in their pay. Later the officers were obliged to admit that promotions inevitably meant an enhancement of pay. Up to date, for three years the men have been waiting for the arrears of wages, but their files are passing through the maze of interpretations.

The Establishment Code is prepared specifically with a definite purpose of making confusion worst confounded. If a privilege is allowed by a certain rule, you will find in the same code at some other page a provision not to sanction the privilege. Such is the consummate Establishment Code and such is the glamour attached to the "Cream of Government Services."

The Railway officers are like little tin gods. In Headquarters stations like Bombay, Bhusawal or Jhansi, where the complements of staff are fairly concentrated, the officers are slightly subdued. In other places they act like the Bull in the China Shop, abusing, punishing, and dismissing employees. The official red tape is always ready to come to their rescue. The code provides right of appeal in all cases except promotion. The appeals are only a farce and generally no case survives the appeal.

Certain jobs, in the past, used to be the sole monopoly of Englishmen, on the plea that the required talent was not available in this unfortunate country. These 'specialists' were either ordinary class of workmen in England or even lower than that class. Out in this country, they were given the plum posts with special extra pay and as if that were not enough, several additional monetary privileges.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India, during its course of investigations had to face complaints from Indians of high station in life, about racial discrimination. Mr. Hayman, on behalf of the Railway Board, stated that young Indians were being trained for higher posts in the Mechanical Department. Fifteen years after this assurance, today the white bosses are still importing outsiders even though trained and qualified young men are available. Some Indian bosses take this as an opportunity to dump in their relatives and friends.

Recently an Electrical Engineer very cleverly admitted his unemployed brother to a post carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 500. Only a week ago there was a demonstration because the Chief Mechanical Engineer was quietly arranging to import two men as Painter Foreman and Chargeman respectively on the plea that the required talent was not available. There are half a dozen young men with special training and qualifications for these posts. The pity is that no lens can be corrective to the jaundiced vision of the officers.

The Railway Services! Yes, the cream of services!! Churn it Big Boys till there is plenty of cream for the White Man and his Dark Favourites to grab. The officers have a plan, but the unhappy railwaymen are also forging one—the plan of Unbreakable Unity with Public Support.

General Assurance Society (Ajmer)

The 39th ordinary general meeting of the General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer, was held on 23rd Sept. 1946, under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Jalan, Chairman of the Society. The report of the "Life" department for the year ending 31st Dec. 1945, which was adopted, showed that during the year, 26429 proposals for assurance aggregating to an amount of Rs. 6,01,05,825 were received, out of which 22609 resulted into policies for the aggregate sum of Rs. 5,04,16,650 (gross) recording an increase of 92 per cent as compared to Rs. 2,63,04,700 (gross) in the previous year. The total premium income amounted to Rs. 47,89,485-11-0 showing an increase of Rs. 13,12,168-8-2 over that of the previous year. The gross income amounted to Rs. 53,42,354-4-2 as against Rs. 39,45,103 for the last year showing an increase of Rs. 13,97,251/4/2. The total outgo including claims, Expense of Management, Surrender, Depreciation in furniture, etc. amounted to Rs. 40,38,834/4/8, thus enabling the Society to make a net addition to the Life Assurance Fund of a sum of Rs. 12,53,519/15/6. The Life Fund now stands at Rs. 1,44,58,158/3/5 as against Rs. 1,32,04,638/3/11 as at 31st December, 1944. Claims by death arose in cases of 376 policies and amounted to Rs. 7,15,246. Claims by maturity arose in cases of 437 endowment policies and triple benefit policies amounting to Rs. 8,12,905.

A NEW FACTORY EVERY 8 HOURS

Soviet Russia's Huge Five-Year Plan

LONDON, Nov. 1. (Reuter): Soviet economic experts are planning for an average of 100 new factories—built from the ground or restored—to start operating every month during the 1946-1950 five-year plan, Moscow radio reported to-day.

In all 5,900 major industrial enterprises are to be reconstructed or built during that period—which means that an average of one new enterprise will begin operations somewhere in Russia every seven or eight hours, the radio said.

New metallurgical power and coal centres are already being built in the Urals, along the Baltic in the Leningrad region, at Magnitogorsk and in the Far East, while restoration of huge iron and steel works in the Donbas "black country" of Ukraine is proceeding apace, it added.

Inonu On Issue Of Dardanelles

ANKARA, Nov. 1, (Reuter): In his opening message to the Turkish Grand National Assembly, President Inonu of Turkey said: "I am glad to say that the very sincere friendship and alliance with Britain to which we attach the greatest value is overgrowing in warmth and in intensity." His remarks were received with applause.

The President said that close relations of friendship were happily developing with the United States.

He emphasised that the question of the Dardanelles continued to be a difficult problem, adding that if the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey were respected, it would be disposed to agree to amendments decided upon by an international conference.

Lucknow Students' Arrests

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1. (A.P.I.): Two hundred and forty-three students have been arrested in connection with to-day's demonstration in front of the Civil Secretariat. It is understood that under instructions from Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Jails, the students have been given "B" Class Facilities.

Mr. Khalique Ahmed Naqvi, President of the Lucknow Students' Federation in a statement to the Press says: "There can be no question of negotiations with anybody unless all our leaders and fellow students are released unconditionally.

Egyptian Delegates' Meeting

CAIRO, Nov. 1, (Reuter): The meeting of the Egyptian Delegation working on the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty lasted for three hours to-day.

At the end of the meeting, at which Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, presided, it was announced that the delegation would meet again after the Bairam holidays next week-end to continue its consideration of the latest British proposals.

Faridkot Hunger-Strike Given Up

FEROZEPORE Nov. 1. (A.P.I.): The political prisoners confined in the Central Jail Faridkot who were on hunger strike since Saturday last as a protest against the alleged maltreatment by the jail authorities have called off the hunger strike following acceptance of their demands by the authorities, it is learnt.

LEAGUE EX-MINISTER HAULED UP

Sequel To "Direct Action" Day Rioting In Sylhet

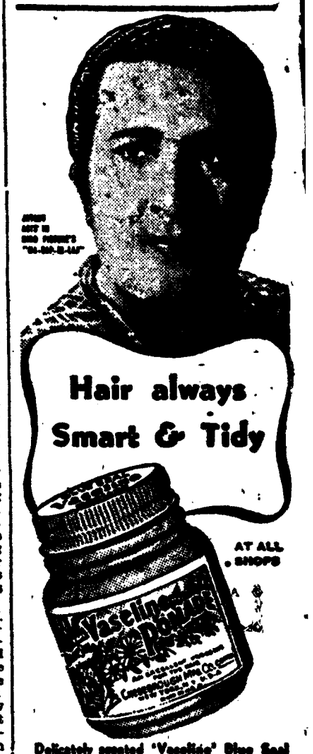
SYLHET, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Prominent Muslim Leaguers namely, Abdul Hamid, Deputy Leader, Assam Muslim League Parliamentary Party, former Minister, and member, Constituent Assembly A. Ajmal Ali Choudhury member All-India Muslim League Council, Abdul Hafiz, Pleader and League Leader, Muhammad Osman, leading merchant and eight others appeared to-day before Rai Bahadur P. N. Das, Additional District Magistrate, Sylhet, on charges of rioting and theft under Sections 379 and 380 and 147 alleged to have been committed on August 16 last in connection with the "Direct Action" Day observance at Sylhet. The case was adjourned to November 25 and the accused persons were enlarged on bail.

Muslim shops are observing a hartal and Muslim students abstained from attending schools to-day as a protest.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to ensure maintenance of peace.

SIR C. P. IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Friday: Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, arrived here to-day to preside over an informal meeting of the Government of India Shipping Policy Committee which will meet to-morrow.



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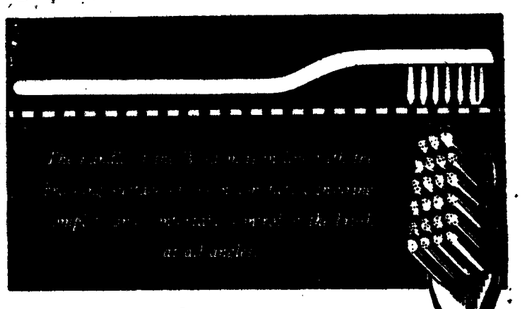

AND that's not all! The Wisdom short head fits the inner curve of the teeth and cleans the back of every tooth as thoroughly as the front. Widely-spaced tapered tufts penetrate between the teeth and "comb out" food particles which breed infection and cause decay.

The Wisdom toothbrush lasts longer too. Its nylon tufts stay springy *three times as long as animal bristles* and they won't come out. Don't merely ask for a "toothbrush": insist on a Wisdom.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"The Sheriff"

Sir,—In one of the Youths' Own Meeting (Quiz Hour) a member sought information whether a woman could be the Sheriff of Bombay or not?

Will any of your readers throw light on this issue?

K. B. IRANI.

Municipalities vs. Rent Restriction

Sir,—Orders restricting rents of houses in urban areas have hit the municipalities very hard. They have to spend about 50 per cent more on their menial and teaching staff and about 150 per cent on the Labour and on the materials required for providing amenities, but the income from their taxes is restricted to pre-war levels because landlords have been prohibited from enhancing the rents above pre-Inflation rates. Municipalities are in the position of landlords as they get about 1/7th share in the rentals in the form of House-tax and General Water Rate.

It is reported that "Comprehensive Rent Legislation" is in the offing. Hence a clause should be added to the bill (to be brought before the Bombay Legislative Assembly) to the effect that landlords shall be permitted to recover such additional amount as rent as may be required to meet additions to Municipal taxes, if any, that shall be based upon the present market value of rentals, though they are not realized actually.

S. M. PATIL.
House Tax Revision Officer,
Bijapur.

Import Licences

Sir,—With the nationalisation of our Government and the changed conditions, one is apt to think that more practical grant of import licences for essential commodities will be the policy of the Government of India. It is a matter of regret that no revision of policy has been made in the case of lubricating oils petrol and kerosene and other petroleum products, which are of vital importance to Indian industries.

No mineral oil is produced in India with the exception of Attock Oil Field which produce oils to meet barely 1/2 per cent of the requirements of Indian industries. So it is absolutely necessary that lubricants, petrol, kerosene, etc., should be liberally imported from foreign countries to meet the heavy demand from textile mills and other engineering concerns.

The Oil trade in India is controlled by foreign oil companies (non-Indian) and 99 per cent of the trade is in their hands. A majority of these oil companies have, in the past, indulged in unhealthy competition with Indian oil companies. These foreign oil companies have succeeded in making water-tight compartments to safeguard their interests and have influenced the Import Trade Controller's Department to restrict issuing of licences for importation of lubricating oils, petrol and kerosene. At a time when there is scarcity of petrol, kerosene and lubricating oils in India which affects Indian industries, one cannot understand why imports into India should be restricted. It is high time that the Commerce Department, New Delhi, wakes up and removes the restrictions totally on the import of lubricating oils, petrol, kerosene and other petroleum products.

DHANJISHA H. JOSHI.

Repression In Travancore

Sir,—Sir C. P. Ramasway Aiyar, the Dewan of Travancore is invincible. At least he imagines so. He has made it clear not only by the arrests of Labour and State Congress Leaders all over the State. Speaking at the Tri-partate Conference (of representatives of Labour, Employers and Government) last week at Trivandrum he emphatically stated that even if all Travancore unitedly demanded responsible Government, he would not heed, but would go forward to grant his pet schems of reforms, the now notorious "American model" constitution.

As a preparation for the introduction of these "Reforms" expected to be graciously announced on the forthcoming birthday of the Maharaja, the Dewan has already promulgated an Emergency Powers Act. This act, in the words of a State Congress Resolution (October 9) is an "unwarranted incursion on the civil liberties of the people, vests dictatorical powers in the hands of the Executive and is calculated to stifle all public opinion and prevent all legitimate political activity."

Sir C. P. is clearing the ground for the proposed "Reforms" in a very curious manner. Over 100 leaders and workers of Trade Union and the State Congress, including well-known leaders like Mr. C. Kesavan, and Miss Accamma Cherian, are now in jail. A prohibitory order has been served on Miss Annie Mascarene and warrant has already been issued for the arrest of Mr. K. Sanku Pillay. The Communist Party has now been banned. But how else can the Dewan herald the advent of the "American Model" constitution, the most spectacular feature of which is an irremovable, irresponsible executive? And the worst of it is that the Dewan so manages things that no part of this true story of Travancore sees the light of publicity, either in Travancore or outside.

While the Dewan is thus indulging in repressive measures, all the state is seething with discontent. "Honour the Ration Card" is the slogan of hundreds and thousands who are taking out hunger marches. "End Dewan's rule" is the united demand of the Students' Association. A Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise is the universal slogan of the people. Popular representation in the Indian Constituent Assembly and the Negotiating Committee are being insisted upon by all progressivt sections of opinion.

E. K. DANIEL,
Secretary,
Hhe Travancore People's Association,
Bombay.

High Salaried Government Jobs

Sir,—In the "Frankly Speaking" column of the issue of your esteemed paper dated 29-10-46, you have rightly made adverse comments on the Government's practice of appointing retired officials to the post of Coroner of Bombay City. Are you not aware that the Advisers' Government of Bombay made many such appointments as very high salaries and that all of them are being continued by the present Government of Bombay? I mention below only a few of these appointments, taken at random from the Bombay Civil List.

(1) Financial Adviser to the Finance Department, Pay Rs. 2,650 (including pension).

(2) Director of Civil Supplies (General), Pay Rs. 1,950 (in addition to his pension).

(3) Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Total Pay Rs. 2,053 (including pension).

(4) Additional Director of Civil Supplies, (Districts), Total Pay Rs. 1,953 (including pension).

(5) Deputy Provincial Motor Transport Controller Bombay, Total Pay Rs. 1,439 (in addition to pension).

(6) Assistant Provincial Petrol Rationing Authority, Bombay, Pay Rs 1,000 (in addition to pension).

When the people of this province are being subjected to heavier and heavier taxation, is it not an imperative duty of the present popular Government of Bombay to replace these retired men by younger men, who will work more efficiently on lower pay?

A TAXPAYER.

What Have Hindus Learnt From Ramayana?

Sir,—The main teaching of the Ramayana is that the person who molests or disgraces our wife should never be permitted to go unpunished. Accordingly the sum and substance of the whole Ramayana is thus expressed in a Punjabee couplet—

"There were two persons—one Rama and the other Ravana. Ravana stole away Rama's wife, therefore Rama, burnt Ravana's habitation."

But the present day Hindus have totally forgotten this teaching. Hundreds of Hindu women are abducted every year, but no Hindu has ever tried to punish the culprits. On the contrary, the Hindus have taken quite a different lesson from it, that is, a woman should at once be driven out even on the slightest suspicion about her character. After the death of Ravana when Sita was released and brought before Rama in Lanka, Rama said to her, "Ravana disgraced me and I have punished him adequately. But he touched you and threw lascivious glances upon you. Hence a man of noble family like me cannot accept a polluted woman like you. You may go wherever you like." At this Sita replied, "But my mind was in your heart. I was helpless and unable to do anything because my body was not free." Sita's reply was reasonable. But she could not tell how to prove her purity of mind. So she was asked to stand a fire ordeal, which she successfully did. But it is not easy or even possible to undergo this ordeal for every woman. Accordingly when the Sage Valmiki brought Sita with him from his hermitage to Ayodhya and pleading her innocence exhorted Rama to accept her and Rama again raised the question of fire ordeal, although he knew that Sita was chaste, Sita prayed mother Earth, "O Mother, take me back in thy womb if I am chaste and innocent." At this, it is said, the Earth cleft part and Sita disappeared in it for ever.

The Ramayana is not an imaginary epic written for the entertainment of the people. It has a historical basis and a great Rishi has expended his genius and valuable time for a definite purpose. He wants to impress his readers that to drive out a woman on the slightest suspicion about her character no doubt shows the excellence of a society, but this act brings a mountain of miseries on the poor defamed woman and the society is deprived of its woman-folk.

This sentiment of extra purity is so old and so deep-rooted in the Hindu Society that a woman is expelled even if she is touched her force against her will by any wicked man. Thousands of Hindu women are driven out of Hindu fold every year all over India, especially in Assam and U. P., in this way. The Hindus do not seem to see the difference between purity of mind and purity of body. This sentiment of over-purity in the Hindus has done a great harm to their society Opposition to widow—re-marriage, removal of untouchability, inter-caste marriage, inter-dining and admittance of followers of other religions into their society by the Hindus is due to this very sentiment, for they think that their purity will suffer by mixing with others.

I have a letter before me from a friend in C. P. It says that there are three young girls of marriageable age, whose grand-father embraced a non-Hindu faith when their father was in his teens. Although the father has a non-Hindu name, yet he and his wife are leading an orthodox Hindu life. The girls have Hindu names and know Hindi and English. Their father wishes to marry them to Hindu young men and change his non-Hindu name for a Hindu one. He is a Station Master and all of his Hindu relatives are in Government service. But he has not been able to secure a Hindu youngman for anyone of his daughters. Why? Because the Hindus apprehend that their extra purity will suffer by marrying a girl whose father's name is Arabic instead of Sanskritic. Imagine the feelings of these girls if they are disappointed and compelled to marry non-Hindu youngmen against their will. I am not against conversion to any religion, provided it is voluntary and not forcible one. Will the Hindu save their society from destruction by renouncing this false and harmful sentiment of extra purity, which bars a Hindu from mixing not only with non-Hindus, but even with Hindus of other castes.

SANT RAM,
(Sat Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore).

Role Of Parsis

The Parsis have never, in the past, taken up sides with one community against another, and at this present juncture, when communal tension runs so high, the Parsis can and should play an important role as peace-makers. The Parsis should not add fuel to the fire by siding with one community or another, but try to bring about the much-desired unity, which will make it possible for our adopted Mother India to shake off the shackles of foreign domination and achieve complete freedom

B. K. MISTRY.

Bandra Hospital

Sir,—The Bhabha Municipal Hospital at Bandra is an efficient one except for one handicap. Even though it is lucky in having an excellent team consisting of doctors, one sister, four nurses and a few ward boys, this staff is quite inadequate to cope up with all the work it has to do. The hospital has four wards including a maternity ward. Two of the nurses attend the work during the day and two are during the night. Only to take the temperature of the patients in all the wards it takes about three hours for one nurse. Then there will be two or three delivery cases almost every day. Besides there is the routine work of admitting, discharging and usual care-taking of patients. For all these the two nurses provided are quite inadequate. Whenever a nurse is on leave the deficiency becomes added. Even the ward boys provided are quite insufficient. I wish, therefore, to bring to the notice of the Municipality that adequate staff must be provided to this hospital Lack of funds may be pleaded as coming in the way. This can be solved either by raising donations or by levying a small amount of extra medical tax on the inhabitants of Bandra. There is no reason to believe that the people of Bandra will grudge either of these steps for such a laudable purpose.

VENKATARAM

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Passengers' Grievances

Sir,—Various inconveniences and hardships, often involving risk to life to which the railway passengers are subjected, have been brought to the attention of the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities.

A change of timings for the local services was effected from 1st June 1946, when no consideration was given to those passengers travelling beyond Borivli. Various commercial establishments require morning attendance at 10 a.m. Government offices, banks and many other establishments require attendance at 10-30 a.m.

Before the recent change in timings took place, for those whose attendance was at 10 a.m. the 8-12 a.m. Virar local was most convenient, as it was scheduled to reach Churchgate Station at 9-44 a.m.

But now it departs from Virar at 8-10 a.m. with additional stoppages from Andheri and thus arrives at Churchgate at 9-47 a.m. The misfortune of those travelling by this train is that it never arrives at its scheduled time at Churchgate.

Those who are required to attend at 10-30 a.m. travel by the 8-53 a.m. train. But this train arrives at the Churchgate at 10-30 a.m., which prevents many from reaching their offices in time, as the offices are situated further away in the Fort area.

In addition to the foregoing inconveniences and hardships, there is the nuisance from milk-men (Bhaiyas). They are mostly rude. Decency and courtesy are unknown to them. While returning from Bombay after delivering their milk they travel by the 4-58 and 5-40 p.m. Virar locals and 5-20 Borivli local. These trains are always overcrowded before they depart from the Churchgate station. These milk-men travel from Churchgate, Dadar and Bandra. At the time of getting into the trains they rush in batches of 6 or 8 at a time with long pointed bamboo 'Kawads' on their shoulders by which on either side are hung their milk-pots. They rush in without caring to see whether their "Kawads" will hurt or obstruct the alighting passengers. After entering the train they spread their pots at the entrances, making it difficult and unsafe for the incoming and outgoing passengers. If asked to be more careful, abuses flow in abundance from these Bhaiyas and at times they get ready in a body for a fight.

In the interest of passengers travelling beyond Borivli and for the safety of others, the Railway authorities will be well advised if they consider the following suggestions.

(1) The 8-12 and 8-53 a.m. Virar locals be scheduled to arrive at the Churchgate Station at 9-40 and 10-10 a.m. respectively with few stoppages.

(2) Special arrangements be made for the milk-men. The railway authorities should get rid of the idea that the passengers travelling beyond Borivli constitute but an insignificant portion of their large local traffic passengers.

M. M. G.

Scrap Mahendra Pratap Estate Act

Sir,—The old patriot revolutionary Raja Mahendra Pratap has returned to India after thirty-two years of exile in distant lands. The long story of his trials and travails abroad forms a glorious chapter in the history of individual suffering and persistent effort not only for the emancipation of an enslaved people but for a co-operative federated world. The measure of his success is for the future historian to evaluate, but his bona fides as a patriot and lover of peace have never been in doubt. In an article which appeared in the 'Independent', he gave the lie direct to the specious charges made against him in the Government of India's statement in 1923. Yet under a Special Act he was deprived of all his property and possessions and his son was appointed as a paid nominal manager for the immovable property. Now Raja Sahib's return to the motherland is not attended by any conditions and the I. N. A. trial has upheld the right of a subject people to shake off the yoke of slavery. Moreover, the political prisoners all over India are being released and even punitive fines are refunded. The property in question belongs to Raja Sahib alone, and is it too much to expect the Interim Government manned as it is to scrap forthwith the Act which continues to perpetrate a colossal wrong on a patriot of the standing of Raja Mahendra Pratap?

B. S. RAIZADA,
(Secretary, Prem Maha Vidyalaya
Old Boys Association, Delhi.)
New Delhi.

A Viramgam Grievance

Sir,—During the past few months I have been regularly observing some Central Excise clerks entering the Viramgaon Town at dusk, i.e. at 7-30 p.m. or so, after finishing a day's toil in their office. On inquiry, I found that they are very much discontented as they are officially required to attend the office for 7½ hours a day. In addition to this, they have also to attend the office on public holidays when all other Government offices are closed. And, even on Sundays, they have to attend the office in turn. Virtually therefore, they get no holidays for recuperating themselves, both physically and mentally, after a week's toil.

This treatment of the clerks I am told, has the sanction of the official boss. Attendance of the office on Sundays and public holidays, irrespective of exigencies when, of course, the clerks are willing to attend the office, is persecution, specially when, in accordance with the Government's Notification Sundays and Holidays are observed in other Government offices.

I hope, the authorities concerned will redress the grievance.

U. Y. VORA.

Viramgam.

Why Re-employment?

Sir,—Several posts under the Government held by retired Government servants who either held the posts before retirement or were newly appointed from among retired persons of other departments. It is a pity that when there is widespread discontent among the employees, their promotion should be so blocked. It is against all sense of justice and fairness that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue, specially when post-war un-employment is a big problem. The retired servants had their time and young men are anxious to step in.

Will our popular Government terminate services of those employed and create hope for the juniors?

S. S. MISJUR.

City Civil Court

Sir,—I have been reading with full interest the articles published in your paper in favour of abolition of dual system in Law Courts.

It is idle to say that this dual system does benefit the litigants. All that the dual system does is to duplicate work and to duplicate costs. It is often argued that a case can be well prepared under this dual system. I do not agree with this. I am sure, a lawyer who has prepared the case from the beginning and has developed the case himself will be able to argue his case better than a Counsel who prepares his case after going through a heavy brief only one evening before the case comes up for hearing. The personal contact with the client very often throws a great light on the merits of the case.

I welcome the establishment of a City Civil Court. I, however, suggest that no ad-valorem fees should be charged from litigants. If for so many years the High Court could function and function so admirably without charging Court fees, I see no reason why fees should be charged now. I am sure, it is not the intention of the Government to establish a City Civil Court for the purpose of raising any revenue. The real idea is to make justice available to the poorest. I feel that the charging of the ad-valorem fees will nullify the object of the establishment of a City Civil Court. Take for instance a case of a fatal accident. The litigant is poor. He wishes to get compensation. He has no moneys to pay for Court fees. He goes to a lawyer. The lawyer will immediately advise him "File your case in the High Court. Claim more than Rs. 25,000. Your present problem will be solved". Such things will happen, in most cases where the amount of claim is not fixed or determinable from the very beginning. The result will be that the poor litigant will again fall into the clutches of the dual system. He will have temporary relief. Or it may also happen that a litigant who files a suit for recovery of Rs. 50,000 may have to spend less than a litigant who files a suit for recovery of Rs. 25,000 or less. Such absurdities should be avoided.

The City Civil Court, if it is to function admirably, should not charge ad-valorem fees for filing of suits, etc.

The judgments must be appealable. The powers of the High Court to supervise the functions of the City Civil Court should be kept intact.

The City Civil Court should, as a matter of principle, be situated at any other place than the High Court premises. The original court and the appellate court should not sit in the same premises. The litigants lose confidence. The rotation of judges — going from the original side to the appellate side—is also not looked upon favourably by the litigants. After all, when a litigant goes in appeal, he must feel confident that he is going to a higher court of appeal. These are all very essential matters which ought to be taken into consideration, at the time of establishing the City Civil Court.

D. J. GANATRA,
Advocate, High Court.

Bombay Sales Tax Act

Sir,—When the Sec. 93 Government of Bombay brought forth an enactment for the levy of tax on Sales of various articles of daily consumption, the mercantile community made a strong representation to the Government against the measure on the plea that it would be unbearable burden to the public who were already hit hard by post-war conditions. On the assumption of power by the Congress the agitation continued with more vigour and iwth demonstrational protests by a section of the businessmen. Eventually they have gained some valuable concessions in the incidence and administration of the Act. One of these amendments in the Act is the raising of the minimum taxable limit to Rs. 30,000 above which a trader is liable to be taxed. This levy, of course will be recovered by him from the consumers.

The question then arises as to whether a trader whose business ramifications do not reach the minimum taxable limit viz. Rs. 30,000 is entitled to recover the amount of Sales Tax from the customers on the purchase of goods which are taxable under this Act which now exempts him from being taxed on those very goods. In short does this Sales Tax Act empower, although indirectly, businessmen in this category to recover the Sales Tax from the public, simultaneously enfailing, loss to the Government? Will they then have it both ways? If not, how are the public to know that they are not illegally made to bear the tax? What safeguards have Government provided to the unwary public?

Will the Finance Member kindly look into this flaw in the operation of the Act and enlighten the people on the above point?

K. S. MAVINKURVE.

Muslim Ambulance Society

Sir,—It has been a genuine complaint of the people of Bombay that this vast city sadly lacks in medical facilities. It is a fact of course, the reason being that during last few years the population of Bombay has increased by leaps and bounds and hence the existing medical services have gone out of proportion. Although many private and semi-private organisations have taken up this cause and done a lot, still the conditions are not satisfactory and the issue calls for a very close and serious attention.

Along with the variety of other medico-chirurgical relief bodies, I feel, the establishment of more General Hospitals is indispensible. Only then the masses will be able to have at their disposal the right type of medical aid at the right moment. I think it will be far better if people themselves come forward and take up this work in their own hands. There are so many public institutions, societies, clubs and social organisations in Bombay which can very well carry out such schemes.

I was simply overjoyed when the other day I came to know that the Muslim Ambulance Society has taken an initiative in this direction. I think the laudable services of this Society are known to every one in Bombay. It came into existence some 12 years ago and the selfless and incessant efforts of its promoters soon made it into an ideal public institution. The way in which they maintained their policy of rendering service to humanity without the least distinction of colour, caste or creed, even when there prevailed intercommunal violence throughout the city, is simply exemplary. Their valuable services during past and present riots, which are on their record, are worthy of appreciation. I am confident that their efforts will be crowned with success and that in the not very distant near future Bombay will have one more General Hospital which will prove to be an asset for the masses. The example of this Society should be followed by the other institutions in Bombay.

It is the duty of the citizens of Bombay to encourage all such moves by voluntarily offering their wholehearted support and co-operation and thus promoting cause of common good—the one regarded as the 'noblest'.

S. MAQBOOL.

Marathi Journalism In Nizam's Dominions

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of all those concerned with the welfare of Marathi Journalism that the five districts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions together with the city of Hyderabad comprising nearly four millions of Marathi-speaking people have neither a single daily nor a single monthly to voice their opinions or to express and develope their genius. It is a reflection on the Government and the people alike.

Hyderabad has several Urdu newspapers and news magazines. There are also English and Telugu dailies. But the history of Marathi Journalism has been one of repeated refusal from the Home Department which has its own constant "Noes!"...to Marathi Journalists.

The premier State of India with unexampled efficiency has been pursuing a policy of suppression of public opinion.

The cry for civil liberties has been a cry in the wilderness.

I wish to draw the attention of the Home Secretary, Nizam's Government, to this ugly fact of absence of a single daily for the benefit of four millions of people. Is this an atmosphere for democracy to function?

With the New Era that is to dawn when India is on the threshold of freedom the Nizam's Government should change its policy.

Let there be equal opportunities to all. Let Marathi papers function along with Urdu and English newspapers.

V. A. SHAHAVE.

Hyderabad (Dn.)

Plight Of Government Pensioners

Sir,—It is a pity that though Government has been made aware of the deplorable condition of the poor pensioners owing to the abnormally high prices of food-stuffs, clothing, etc. Government is not at all inclined to take immediate steps to relieve the latter of their distress, as they have done in the case of Government employees in service. Dearness has affected one and all alike. This disparity of treatment between those in service and those superannuated after long and loyal service is not only undesirable but also unjustifiable. The pensioners have all become helpless in the struggle for existence on account of their poor accessible resources. Pensioners have a claim for protection at the hands of Government, as they have long and loyally served them. They should not be neglected and starved after they have become incapable of rendering any active services owing to old age.

Will the Congress Ministry now in power, do justice by the grant of adequate dearness allowance to pensioners as in the case of persons actually in service with retrospective effect?

H. A. TADAS
(Pensioner)

DHARWAR.

Telephone "Racket"

Sir,—It is common knowledge that at least as far as the Bombay local Telephone service is concerned, it has worsened since the State took it over. Apart from vexatious salience of "wrong numbers", frequent breakdowns of service have become a besetting evil. Complaints are being attended to in such a leisurely manner that if an average is taken each subscriber's deprivation of service may reach no less than 15 days in each year! Subscriptions have been raised and surcharges imposed and subscribers are called upon to pay the dues in advance and in full though their telephones may be holidaying for days on end! Notwithstanding the maintenance of a fault-rectifying band at several centres in the City (compare the fuse service stations of the B.E.S.T. which attend to complaints within a few hours) all have to report faults in local service to a solitary number (292) and while the "sweetie" there patronisingly takes down the telephone number at fault, the nearest fault-rectifying battalion may receive directions at the "sweetie's" sweet leisure and pleasure or the fault-rectifiers may take their own time. Often for days together, none appears or cares to restore service unless perhaps some "baksheesh" is in sight. I am sure my many co-subscribers will bear me out.

While on this subject it needs to be pointed out that party-line subscribers must be the worst sufferers. I know that many of these have approached the Administration in their anguish to convert their party-line service into direct-line service and yet, practically none has been granted his request though the financial advantage to the Administration by acceding to such requests is obvious.

The number of new people anxious to be provided with service and who have applied to the Administration is legion. The waiting list must be a long one. During war-time, some manoeuvred mysteriously to get telephones installed in their homes or offices despite the Company's or Administration's outcry about lack of instruments or material. It is now over a year since the war ended. A very large number of instruments used by the Civil and Military for war purposes must have been released (or even sold by the Disposals Directorate) but the war-time racket seems to be going merrily along notwithstanding.

Telephones used to go a-begging in pre-war days. Inducements to prospective subscribers were a-plenty through lavish newspaper advertisements. In innumerable spheres (in which Telephone is one) rackets, black marketing and corruption very much practised under war-exigency have become almost permanent features. Honest administrators in the respective spheres and public-spirited citizens should join hands to eradicate these blatant and saturated evils root and branch.

A DISGUSTED CITIZEN.

Viramgam Customs

Sir,—You must be aware of the hardships that passengers from Kathiawar have to undergo while passing Viramgam Customs. This question, it is presumed, was investigated sometime back by one of the prominent lawyers and leaders of Bombay, but nothing further has been heard on the subject.

Time has come when the Interim Government can look into the matter and take proper action to eliminate such hardships and inconveniences of the passengers particularly of those travelling in third class and more of the female passengers travelling with children and heavy luggage who have simultaneously to open their luggage, put back the same and look after their kiddies during the customs search.

RAMESH TRIVEDI.

Bhavnagar.

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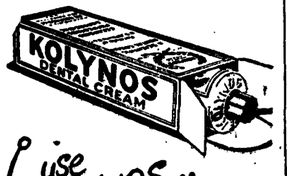

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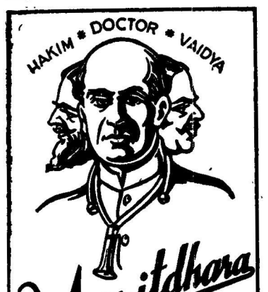
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High Court Issues Notice On Morarka

"Show Cause Why Sentence Should Not Be Carried Into Effect Immediately"

Addressing the Advocate-General, on Friday morning the Chief Justice, sitting with Mr. Justice Lokur said that it had come to their notice that the sentence of imprisonment passed by this High Court on September 5, on Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, a Bombay millionaire and mill-owner, for hoarding cloth in excess of his requirements had not been obeyed.

NO FURTHER ORDERS EXCEPT FROM HIGH COURT

The Chief Justice further stated that they had, therefore sent for the papers in the case and having considered the matter, had decided to order that no further orders are to be passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or any other magistrate in this matter except upon the orders of the High Court. Any application made to any magistrate in this matter is to be referred to the High Court.

The Chief Justice further ordered that a notice be served on the convict to show cause why the sentence of one month's R.I. passed on him by this court on Sept. 5, should not be carried into effect immediately. The notice was made returnable for argument on Nov. 6.

The accused had been acquitted by the City Magistrate of Sholapur but on appeal to the High Court by Government, he had been convicted and sentenced as stated above.

As the accused did not present himself at Sholapur a warrant for his arrest had been issued by the Sholapur City Magistrate. The accused then made an application for stay of execution of the sentence to the Chief Presidency Magistrate who appointed two doctors to examine him and they reported that he was suffering from serious illness and was not in a fit condition to be removed from hospital.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate forwarded these medical reports to the City Magistrate of Sholapur. In the meantime the accused has been detained in a hospital.

TENANT SUCCEEDS IN REVISION

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

D. N. Joshi .. Petitioner (Original defendant)

vs.

Manoramabai S. Pradhan .. Opponent (Original plaintiff).

This was a revision application by a tenant against a decree in ejectment passed against him by the Court of Small Causes. The petitioner was the tenant of the ground floor of a property known as Shanti Sadan on Sakharam Kir Road which belonged to the opponent as her own "stridhan" property. On behalf of the plaintiff evidence was led to the effect that her family consisted of 11 members and that she had besides an aged father-in-law who had been staying at Janjira for several years but whom she wished to accommodate. On that the trial court came to the conclusion that the plaintiff required the premises reasonably and bona fide for the use of herself and her family and passed an ejectment decree in her favour.

Setting aside the decree of the trial court, his lordship stated that the trial Judge had held that the premises were required by the landlady for her "own occupation", and this had been construed in a previous case as denoting the occupation of the owner and all persons dependant on him (47B. L.R. 825). In the present case however there was no evidence at all that the father-in-law and the deceased brother-in-law's family were the "dependants" of the plaintiff. Moreover this being her own "stridhan" property it could not be said that they were persons for whose benefit she held the property within the proviso to Section 11 of the Rent Act of 1939. The findings of the trial Judge not being justified by any legal evidence on record, his lordship stated that it was open to the High Court to interfere in revision. His lordship therefore set aside the decree passed by the trial court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. Y. Y. Chandrachud and Mr. G. G. Tikekar appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Oka with Mr. K. V. Joshi appeared for the opponent.

IN AID OF CHINESE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Dr. Fram D. Nasikvala, President of the Society of Indian Magicians has organized two shows in aid of Chinese School Building Fund at St. Xavier's College Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th and Saturday the 9th, under the presence and patronage of the Consul for China, when a very attractive programme of magic and variety entertainment will be staged. The School, still requires a sum of Rs. 50,000 for its Building Fund.

HAPUR MARKET
HAPUR, Oct. 31.

Silver Yesterday Closed 151/2, Today opened 152, Highest 152/4, Lowest 151/7, Later 152, Gold Yesterday Closed 88/11, Today Opened 88/14, Highest 88/14, Lowest 87/12, Later 87/12, Gold unsteady silver quiet Guwar Ready 7/8, Maha Opened 7/10/6. Later 7/9/7-1/2, Barish Bardana Ready Md. 77/8, Dvr. 79, Mangsar 77/4, Steady Wheat 13/12, Gram 11/8. Steady Wheat 13/12 Gram 11/8 Barley 9/6, Peas 11, Maize 9/6/6, Bajra 8/7, Juwar 8, Bejhar 10, Arhar 10/8, Urad 13, Moong 10/4 Masoor 12/5, Gur 15/8, Shakker 16, Arrivals 800 Mds. Mustard seed 19 Oil 46/8, Oilcake 4/10 Stocks Wheat 400 Gram 2. Peas 47, Arhar 5, Bajher 48 Other 15, Khattis:—

CALICUT MARKET
CALICUT, Nov. 1.

Coir Yarn Beypore 180/190 Quilandy 195/205 Fibre Garbled 180 Ungarbled 165 Cocoanuts Raw 165 Dry 205 Cocoanut Oil 709 Copra Office 467/8 Dilpasand 490 Madrsnottam 550 Goodgooda 560 Pepper Wynaad 585 Country 575 Dry ginger Chernad 400 Ernad 385 Coffee Robusta 83 Timber Pate 57/8 Junglewood 25 Vellapine 40 Benteak 40 Teak 100 Mango 3/8 Teak 14 Rosewood 12.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 25th October:—

	Rs.;
Demand Liabilities in India	736,55,31,000
Time Liabilities in India	324,51,15,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	35,76,65,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,95,17,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	70,59,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	83,61,69,000
Advances in India	402,66,68,000
Bills discounted in India	20,37,97,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.
LONDON, Oct. 31.

	£
Total bullion	1,282,000
Public deposits	8,200,000
(a) Other deposits	350,200,000
Government Securities	299,900,000
(b) Other Securities	27,300,000
Notes, gold and silver coin	39,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,361,700,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	11 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers deposits	292,700,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	9,500,000
Total deposits	358,400,000
Total securities	327,200,000

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, Oct. 31.

T. T. London on:	
New York sellers	4.02-1 2
buyers	4.03-1/2
Madrid official	44.00
Montreal sellers	4 02
buyers	4 04
Zurich sellers	17.34
buyers	17.36
Stockholm sellers	14.47
buyers	14.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Oct. 31.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	99-7/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	114-9/16
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and further	107-77/16
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	119-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 pc	122
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	84-1/2
National Bank of India	38-1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Oct. 31.

January	2.04 3/4 bid
March	1.95 1/2 bid
May	1.89 5/8 to 1.89 3/4

LONDON BULLION
LONDON. Oct. 31.

London Silver Spot and Forward	55-1/2 pence
London Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Oct. 31.

Australian Wheat (Bulk)	77/6 October quoted

CARRYING PAKISTAN INTO INTERIM GOVT.

Labour M.P. On League Entry And After

LONDON, Nov. 1 (U.P.I.): The hope that departmental responsibilities would sober down the Muslim League leaders' wild communalism, was expressed by Mr. W. Cove, M.P., in an interview to the "United Press of India" on the League's entry in the Interim Government.

He said: Will the Muslim League members work with Pandit Nehru as a team? Is the question I am asking every Indian I meet. None has been able to give me a satisfactory reply. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's press statement has raised apprehensions in my mind that he has joined the Government to carry the League's two-nation theory in the Cabinet. I do not know what hopes could be entertained for a truly National Government if the Indian Government has to have two leaders—Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. I can only pray that departmental responsibilities would sober down the League leaders' wild communalism. I have the uneasy feeling that the Congress has yielded too much to the Muslim League."

Mr. William Dobbie, another Labour M.P. and supporter of Indian freedom for many years, said: "I have read the Jinnah-Nehru correspondence carefully. My impression is that League leadership has yet to go very long way before it sheds its suspicious attitude towards the Congress. Pandit Nehru emerges as a statesman of first order. I sincerely hope that his inspiring idealism will prove contagious. I am of opinion that the Viceroy must not be called upon to mediate in any future deadlock. If the League members of the Cabinet find it necessary to resign we must allow Pandit Nehru, leader of the largest political party in India, to meet the situation as best as he can. British mediation again through the Viceroy will only worsen the situation.

Third Party Attempt At Peace In China Fails

NANKING, November 1. (Reuter): Complete failure of their efforts to reconcile the Government and the Communists was admitted in an official communique yesterday by third party leaders who said they are abandoning attempts to reach a settlement. Future negotiations, they say, must be carried out directly between the opposing factions.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Preparation For Davis Cup By A.I.L.T.A.

By J. C. MAITRA

It is heartening to see the all-India Lawn Tennis Association active again. During the war years it was almost in a state of suspended animation. Various reasons — particularly scarcity of tennis balls—compelled their inaction. As things are returning to normalcy, it is hoped that this lovely game will come to the fore again. The A.I.L.T.A. having failed to send a team for the Davis Cup this year, has taken early steps to prepare their team for the next year. They have selected the following nine players provisionally:—

Ghaus Mahomed, Man Mohan, Narendra Nath, Dilip Bose, Kapinaporthy, Jimmy Mehta; Irshad Hussain Sumant Misra and K. B. Madan.

BOMBAY NEGLECTED

These players will have to play in the All-India Championship to be held at Calcutta from December 24 to January 1, and the South Indian Championships at Madras from January 4 to 11. They will also have to participate in any two of the following tournaments:—

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships at Calcutta, U. P. Lawn Tennis Championships at Lucknow and the Central India Lawn Tennis Championships at Allahabad.

I fail to understand why Bombay has been omitted from the list. Surely the Western India and Bombay Presidency Championships are important enough to merit the attention of the authorities. Would our provincial administrators take up the question with them at once?

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS

Needless to mention, India's present standard is dreadfully poor. It will take some time before we can even our own pre-war standard. We may therefore take it for granted that our representatives will not dazzle the eyes of Europe even though the latter have suffered more terribly during the last war than India did. Very few new stars are on the horizon at present and the old ones are gradually fading away. It is up to the All-India and provincial bodies to make a search for new talents and give them sound coaching.

Bombay has suffered the most on account of the war. Although it is said to have ended over a year ago, the Gymkhanas are not yet in a position to use their Tennis Courts. Unless and until they are in full swing, Bombay will remain in the background. But the people concerned do not seem to worry about it!

VICTORIA ROUTED IN FIRST INNINGS

Wright Claims Six Victims

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1. (Reuter): The M.C.C. produced their most impressive bowling of the tour here today when after being all out for 358 they proceeded to take three Victorian wickets before lunch for only 38 and by tea had sent back their five leading batsmen for 137. After tea they were all out for 189.

Victoria is regarded as the strongest state side these days but Voce, Bedser and Wright pinned down their early batsmen to almost grim defence. Lindsay, Hassett and Keith Miller, who will be remembered for their fine displays with the Australian Services touring side in India and England, were the two top scorers at tea. Their fourth wicket partnership added 64 runs.

As a result of the day's play several critics will have fewer qualms about the strength of the M.C.C. attack. The most gratifying was the success of Douglas Wright, as the Kent bowler found splendid length from his first ball. He flighted deliveries excellently, employing googly judiciously and after changing ends, worked on a patch from which good length ball disconcerted the batsmen.

Voce was able to make the ball lift sharply and was a continual menace. More hostile than the Voce we saw in the Canterbury Trial as a result of which he was chosen for Australia, Voce revealed condition to withstand a long spell which must be pleasing to Hammond considering the little bowling Voce has done since the war.

Once again Bedser was used sparingly in two short spells and though not impressive, he was accurate and inexpensive. There is still time to bring him to concert pitch before the first test.

Another pleasing feature of the day was the improvement in M.C.C.'s catching, suggesting that it was right to say earlier in the tour that players needed to become more accustomed to the strange light and glare. The catches by Ikin and Yardley were two magnificent efforts.

Gibb was neat and reliable throughout the innings and his smooth and keen groundwork exhilerated the crowd.

Yardley's field setting also helped considerably towards Victoria's collapse.

VICTORIA (First Innings)

Tamblyn c and b Wright	5
Meuleman c Yardley b Voce	2
Harvey c and b Wright	21
Miller c Hutton b Wright	32
Hassett c Bedser b Ikin	57
Johnson c Gibb b Voce	31
Barnnett (not out)	17
Freer c Ikin b Voce	0
Ring c Gibb b Wright	1
Tribe l.b.w. b Wright	4
Johnston b Wright	0
Extras	19
Total	189

Bowling Analysis: Voce 17/4/48/3, Bedser 8/3/19/0, Wright 14.4/1/48/6, Langridge 10/0/37/0, Ikin 4/0/18/1.

Byes 5, Leg Byes 10, No Balls 4 (Voce 2, Bedser 1, Wright 1).

M.C.C. (SECOND INNINGS)

Hutton (not out)	7
Washbrook (not out)	1
Total (for no loss)	8

Two Years Or A Little Longer For Andhra To Take Shape

Constituent Assembly Must Proceed On Basis Of Formation Of Linguistic Provinces, Says Pattabhi

MADRAS, October 31. (A.P.I.): "It is within the competence and jurisdiction of the Constituent Assembly and it must proceed on the basis of the formation of the Andhra and other linguistic provinces at the earliest possible time", said Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, a member of the Constituent Assembly in an interview today.

He said "As far as I know there seems to be no foundation for the report that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has advised the Andhras to desist from their agitation for the Andhra Province for two years. Even if Sardar Patel had said it, what he would have meant would certainly be that it would take two years for the Andhra Province to materialise. I should say that myself, perhaps I would lengthen the period a little more."

"The Constituent Assembly", Dr. Pattabhi continued, "would neither have the time nor the authority to go into a detailed delimitation of boundaries which must be undertaken by an administrative body or a boundary commission. That might really take two years or even a little longer for the Andhra Province to take shape on the Indian map. But the Constituent Assembly must proceed on the basis of a constitution for the Andhra Province".

If the Constituent Assembly did not deal with the question, Dr. Pattabhi feared that nothing would be done for a long time to come, because under the statement of May 16, once a set of provinces was accepted by the Constituent Assembly, that would hold the field for ten years. Therefore, it was necessary that the entity and the integrity of the Andhra and other linguistic provinces should be recognised and their constitution framed now and here in the Constituent Assembly.

FATE OF MADRAS CITY?

Referring to the question as to the fate of Madras City in the event of a separation, Dr. Pattabhi said: "we nearly lost the Andhra Province not by laying a claim to the City of Madras, but by demanding that the city should immediately be made a part of the Andhra Province. It is open to any body to lay claim to any property in an apportionment, but to say that one should have such and such a property as one's share immediately was to incorporate the award in the agreement for arbitration"

If the formation of a separate Andhra Province was conceded, Dr. Pattabhi said, Andhras would certainly consider the question of holding the Madras District and the City of Madras jointly with Tamilnad.

U. S. DAVIS CUP TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Reuter): A squad of six players, with Walter Pate as the non-playing Captain, are being sent to Australia for the Davis Cup Challenge round match being played at Melbourne from December 26 to 28.

The players are:—

John Kramer, United States Singles Champion.

Frankie Parker, Champion in 1944 and 1945.

Frederick Schroeder, 1942 champion and thrice doubles champion.

Gardner Mulloy and William Talbert, America's doubles champions and T. Brown, runner-up in the 1946 American Singles Championship.

The team is due to arrive in Sydney by air on or about November 23 thus giving them a month for acclimatisation and practice on grass courts.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN BURMA

Unofficial Circles Welcome Choice

RANGOON, Oct. 30. (Reuter): Burma today gave a mixed reception to the annnouncement about apointmnt of Dr. M. Ali Rauf as Governmnt of India's representative in Burma.

Unofficial Burmese quarters regarded India Government's choice as appropriate especially as "Mr. Rauf is no stranger to Burma and Burmese people and possesses unbaised sympothetic understanding of indo-Burmese problems."

Mr. Abdul Sattar speaking on behalf of the Indian Central Board of Indians in Burma said "the Indian community would generally welcomed Doctor Rauf, who is known as an impartial non-party man."

Mr. Sattar, however, pointed out that except for acting as a member of the Riot Enquiry Commission in 1938 Dr. Rauf has not participated in public life of Indians in Burma.

Rao Sahib Thampi, Chairman of the South Indian Federation, criticised the choice of Dr. Rauf to fill a post which essentially meant to look after the interest of the Indian labourers and peasants who are predominently South Indians."

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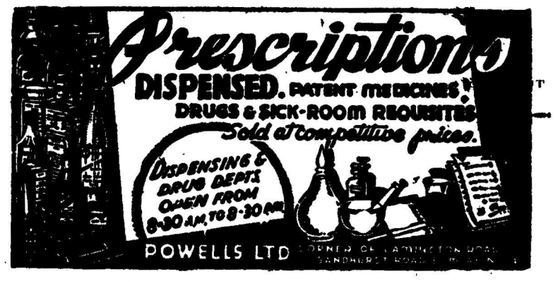
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SCATTERED REALISING IN SHARE BAZAR

Silver Prices Decline On Long Liquidation

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady to-day with a moderate business passing. As pointed out before at present the market has no definite price trend and is moving irregularly following day to day developments.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 2880 and advanced at Rs. 2905 under moderate buying but quietened at Rs. 2880 under some realising sales. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 525 and after improving at Rs. 527, sagged at Rs. 524. Bombay Dyeing shares were quoted at Rs. 3005 while Kohinoors after advancing at Rs. 953 declined at Rs. 938.

The market closed quiet and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2877/8. Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 523 Bombay Dyeings stood at Rs. 3005/- and Kohinoors were done at Rs. 937, Simplex Shares were quoted at Rs. 436/- Central Bank Shares were placed at Rs. 132/- Associated Cements were done at Rs. 246/12. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 713/- while Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 48/1. The market was barely steady with a restricted business.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

MILLS

BOMBAY, Nov. 1

Apollo 5/6/0
Bharat 69/8 68/12 69
Bombay Dyeing 2992/8 3025 2997/8 3005
C. India Ord. 431 34 28 26
Century 1200
Edward 760
Elphinsone Ord. 111
Finlay 420 25 21 23 21/8
Gokak 401 398 403 399
I. U. Defd. 4/15 5 4/15/6
I. U. Ord. 22 22/4 22/2
Indore 790 87/8 85 90 92/8 80 85
Khatau 400 406/4
Kohinoor 937 43 40 50 49 54 50 54 37
Meyer 352/8
Model 315 112/8 15
New City 300
New Great Ord. 573 72 80 74 75 65 66 65
Podar 400 397/8 400
Sassoon Silk 123/8 22
Simplex 442 44 36
Swadesh 761 82 81 84 68 70
Swan 454 56 53/8
Tata Mill Ord. 128 30 29/8 30 29/8
Vishnu Cotton 750

BANKS

Baroda 201/8
Central 131/8 32
Imperial Old 2860
Imperial New 711/4
Habib 169
India 256 57
Union 16/4 15/12 16/4
National Savings 92
U. Commercial 117 17/8

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad
Andhra Valley 1902/8
B. Tram Ord 128/4 27 28/8 27 27/8
Tram Pref 55/8 54/12
Tata Hydro Ord 214 15
Power Ord 1965 70 60

INSURANCE.

British India 30 29/12
New India 109/4 10 9 9/8 9
Bombay Steam 775, 70 72/8
Scindhia 48/4 48/12 48/1

STEEL COS.

Bengal Steel 43/8 43/12 43/10
I. Iron 50/8 51 50/15
Tata Defd. 2880 87/8 82/8 97/8 80 2902/8 2898/12 2908/12 2877/8
Tata Ord. 522 26/8 25/8 27/8 23
II Pref. 185/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 651/4
A. C. C. 245 49 47/8 48 46/8 46/12
Belapur 367 71 69 71 65 66
Bombay Burma Old 717/8 21/4 20 30 27/8 30 20 10 15 13/12
Bombay Burma New 262/8 67/8 63/12
B. B. Petrol 5/13 5/15 5/10/9 5/14/6
I. Bleaching 217 18
Prem. Const. Ord. 329 32 25 28 26
Shivrajpur 52/8 53/4
Tata Chemical 22/14 23 22/13 22/14
Tata Oil 109 10/8 10
Western India Match 502/8 3/12 500
Dena Trust 23 23/2
A. C. C. New 127 26/8
Ahmedabad Elec. New 141/4

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 3005 Century 1200 Nagpur 426 Swadeshi 770 New Great 565 Simplex 436 Kohinoor 937 Colaba 498 Gokak X D 399 Phoenix 1250 Mysore 360/12 Indian Bleaching 218 Swan 453/8 Finlay 421/8 Morarji 860 Indore 785.

STEEL.

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) X D 2877/8 Tata Steel Ordinary 38 X D 523.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tata Hydro 215 Andhra Valley X D 1902/8 Tata Power X D 1960 Tram X D 127/8.

CEMENT.

Asso. Merger 246/12.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 713/12 Alcock 651/4 Belapur 366 Sivrajpur 53/4 Steamer (Ord) 772/8 Scindia 48/7 Premier Construction 326.

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE).

Apollo 5/6 Elphinstone 111 India United (Ord) 22/2 India United (Defd) 4/15/6 India Manufacturing 4900 Kooria 346/4 Khatau 406/4 Dawn 1602/8 David 227/8 New City 300 Minerva 268/12 Bradbury 612/8 Bharucha (Defd) 11/4 Bharat 69 Madhavji 24/8 Model 315 Laxmi 1955 Vishnu 750 Western 5000 Standard 710 Sholapur 9000 Sassoon Cotton 35/8 Hindustan 4950 Meyer 352/8 Edward 760 Tata 129/8 Ahmedabad Advance 540 Sassoon Silk 122 New Union 30 Poddar 400 Madhusudan 560 Madhusudan B 110 Srinivas 525 Raja Bahadur 145 Berar 500 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 216/4 (New) 141/4 Surat (Old) 258/12 New Pre. 180 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/11 Amalgamated 20/12 Jalgaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 240 Bombay Suburban (New) 160.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 156 Imperial 2860 P. P 711/4 Central 132 India 257 Union 16/4 Baroda 201/8 Habib 169 A.B.C. 40 Dena Bank 67 United Commercial 117/8 Jaypore 84 Hindustan Com. 63 National Savings (fully paid) 92 (Partly paid) 54/8 Mysore 505 Exchange (Ord) X R 74 Eastern 112.

INSURANCE.

Oriental 7600 Empire 1250 New India 109 Jupiter 44/12 Vulcan 20/12 Indian Mercantile 74 Universal Fire 20

Vasant 26/4 British India General 29/12 Industrial Prudential 51/12 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 49.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P. 108 Pachora 95 Mandra Bhon 111/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma New 263/12 Burma Petrol 5/14/6 Tata Oil X R 110 Mackenzie 220 Fort Canning 110 Kemp 550 Zandu Pharmacy 202 Indian Radio (Ord) 377/4 Indian Radio B 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 132 Wimco 500 Tata Chemical 22/14 Dharamsey Chemical 45 Mukund Iron 15/6 Dena Trust 23/2 Alembic 397/8 Supreme India 238 (New) 180 Jamwire 141/6 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 460 United Motor 66 A.C.C. New 126/8 Baroda Glass 10/14.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 252/8 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 165/8 Tram 54/12 Andhra Valley 1740 Tata Power 1807/8 Hydro 163/12 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 802/8 Swadeshi 170 Vishnu 612/8 Laxmi 318/12 New Great 268/12 Poddar 117 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 138/12 Bradbury 567/8 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd Pref.) 149/8 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 145/10 Walchandnagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 126 Baroda Glass 11/12.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Iron Steel 50/15 Bengal Steel 43/10 Indian Copper 5/2/8 B.I.C. 15/4 Burma Corporation 7 New Victoria 10/4 New Victoria Preference 11 Raja Preference 66 Phelton 155 Gold Mohar 450 New Kaiser Hind 510 Saijan Mill 425 Osmanshahi 455 Ajamshahi 465 Air Service 42 Birla 12/4 Marshal 12/12.

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GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The Bullion market was quiet but steady to-day with a moderate business.

Silver opened at Rs. 150 and improved at Rs. 150/4 under scattered buying but under increased selling, declined at Rs. 149/4 and steadied at Rs. 149/8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 160, gold opened at Rs. 86/4 and improved at Rs. 86/8 under scattered buying but declined at Rs. 85/4 under renewed long liquidation. At this level there was some covering and the market steadied at Rs. 85/12. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 98/12 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 68/8.

The trading was slow and Silver was quoted at Rs. 149/5 and Gold was done at Rs. 85/6.

Later on the market was quiet and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	160	0	0
Forward Silver	148	14	0
Ready Gold	98	8	0
Forward Gold	85	12	0
Sovereigns	67	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The local cotton market opened quiet to-day rupee one below yesterday's close when January was quoted at Rs. 457. There was scattered selling and the market declined at Rs. 456/8 but recovered at Rs. 457/8 under scattered buying and short covering.

As pointed out before the market is becoming narrow as traders do not find anything attractive on either side. However if market improves there will be increased selling in distant months in view of existing premiums.

Thereafter the market was quiet and January was quoted at Rs. 457/4.

The market finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. Jan.	457	0	0
I.C.C. March	464	8	0
I.C.C. May	472	0	0
I.C.C. July	480	0	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

	High	Low	Close
I C C January	459/12	457/8	458/8
I C C March	467	465	466
I C C May	474/8	472/8	473/8
I C C July	481/8	479/8	481/4
Karachi Jan.	48/10	48/7	48/7/9

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The local produce market was quiet to-day anxiously awaiting Government control prices. It was rumoured that the Junagath State in Kathiawar has announced fixed groundnut quotations Rs. 13 for Bengali Maund. Oil Rs. 30, groundnut oil cakes Rs. 3, F.O.B. which works out Rs. 65 per ton. Permits for linseed exports are being issued.

GROUNDNUTS: Khandesh quality Nov-Dec. Rs. 21/6. December-March Rs. 21, Khandesh ready Rs. 21, old ready Rs. 22.

LINSEED: September-November delivery Rs. 23/14 and February-March Rs. 23/10.

TILSEED: December-January delivery Rs 32/8.

CASTORSEEDS: Naviakhi delivery Rs. 24/10, Goa delivery Rs. 25 and Bombay Rs. 24/12. May delivery opened at Rs. 119/8 and after declining at Rs. 118/8 improved at Rs. 119/8.

GROUNDNUT OIL: Bombay Mills Rs. 15/6, Upcountry Mills Rs. 15, December delivery Rs. 13/10, Linseed oil Rs. 16/4 and Castor oil Rs. 15.

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All city markets will remain closed on Tuesday, the 5th inst. being "Bakr Id."

ACTIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, (U.P.A.): Active trading featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Prices fluctuated widely but turned strong latterly on the belief that weak holdings had now been eliminated and that the prices are likely to move ahead with the projected Government plans to bolster prices.

The Agricultural Department was uncertain as to what steps were open to the President to provide support, but it was surmised that the Executive War Powers furnish the needed authority to order Government buying for uplifting the price move.

It was learned that President Truman is studying the situation but the White House announced that no immediate action is expected. Press Secretary Mr. Charles G. Ross said that numerous suggestions had been made to the President, but he declared that there was no way of knowing yet what might be done to bolster prices.

Meanwhile, Cotton State Congressmen are urging the Government that purchase of cotton be made through the Commodity Credit Corporation at parity. Other proposals reported under study include a plan to remove price ceilings from textiles and the abolishment of Government controls over textile distribution and production.

The market opened five to 110 points higher. Nearbys immediately dropped 100 points below the previous close. The initial rise met with a broadscale hedge selling and liquidating movement, but the trade and speculative offtake was broad and the effect of the selling movement was only temporary. The subsequent upturn carried the list up to the full limit of ten dollars per bale from the lows which were maintained right through to the close.

HEAVY TRADING

Trading was heavy while the advance was under way and for the first time in two weeks there were excess buying orders in the ring. Buyers advanced the theory that the market had been greatly oversold and is now likely to respond to any good news, especially in connection with the Government stabilization plans.

After the early rush of hedge selling had subsided, the sale of Southern offerings became much reduced, which ring observers said indicated that real weakness is now out of the market, for the time being.

Traders expressed the opinion that the market will need some time before the existing tension can be relaxed and a rational re-appraisal of the situation can be made. Over the longer term, opinions were more divided. Certain observers, expecting higher prices, lay stress on the Government stabilization plans and the continued strong statistical position. The opposing viewpoint was that any move to stabilize prices will be a temporary expedient and in the long run may prove bearish. Quarters adhearing to the latter viewpoint were more inclined to expect an orderly decline as cotton keeps pace with the decline of other items governing cost of living expenses.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS BULLION IMPORTS & EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, (U.P.A.): The Census Bureau today reported that the total of U. S. Gold exports for the week ended October 9th amounted to only 11 troy ounces, valued at dol. 402.00.

Gold imports during the same week totalled 193,735 troy ounces, valued at dol. 3,629.879.

The announcement said that Cuba was the recipient of all gold exports in the form of refined bullion.

Silver exports during the same week totalled dol. 16,370, all in foreign coin and all consigned to Canada. Silver imports for the same week totalled dol. 1,306,241.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES RALLY

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, (U.P.A.): During today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange, Prices of wheat rallied with cotton and trade covering against further large sales of cash wheat to the Government for its export program.

WORTH STREET SELLING ACTIVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, (U.P.A.): The selling movement during today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market got momentum from the order decontrolling looms and the possibilities of a removal of price ceilings.

Millmen reported heavy allocations of standard constructions through the first quarter of next year.

The OPA announcement of the decontrol of burlap and other woven jute goods and products was regarded to be action needed to permit continued purchases after India's recent removal of price controls.

Decontrol possibilities were also uppermost topics of discussion in wool and rayon trades, but some quarters are doubtful of any action in that direction in the immediate future.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 31.

December	30.15+100
January	29.90+88
March	29.85+95
March highest	29.85+95
March lowest	27.85+105
May	29.40+108
July	28.40+100
October	26.05+200
Middling Spot	30.90+100

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December	30.10+136
March	29.50+85
May	29.15+100
July	28.22+112
Middling Spot	30.10+100

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton January contract is 1228 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, October 31.

Wall Street enjoyed one of the best recoveries this month with leaders advancing up to five points in moderately active trading. More stable conditions of cotton together with the apparent completion of forced liquidation of securities and greater appreciation of the temporarily oversold condition of the stock market accounted for part of today's buying. The disturbing labour situation is still overhanging but meanwhile the bullish elements are taking full advantage of this week's carloadings which are the highest since 1930, excellent numerous earnings reports and prospects of generous dividend disbursements before the end of the year. Activity expanded somewhat in the final half hour as profittaking increased but the market managed to finish at or within easy striking distance of the day's best levels. Pace getters included rails steels, motors, minings, leather, department stores, chemicals and industrial specialities. The market closed very firm.

American Telephone and Telegraph 165-3/4, Amerex Holding Co., 32-3/4, Anaconda Copper Mining 38-1/2, Chase National Bank 36-1/4, Sinclair Oil 15-7/8, Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., 59, General Electric 37, General Motors 51-1/4, Ingersol Rand 115-1/4 Exclv bid, International Nickel 29-1/2, National City Bank of New York 40-5/8, New York Central Rail Road Co., 16-3/4, Socony Vacuum Corporation 13-7/8, Texas Corporation 59-2/4, Union Carbon and Carbide 92, U. S. Smelting Refining Mining 42, U. S. Steel Corporation Common 72-3/4, Western Union Telegraph 21-3/8.

GOOD TRADE BUYING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Market acted orderly when trade and replacement buying were influenced by the extent of the recent slump and possible effects of the widespread publicity given to numerous suggested methods to stabilize the market. Renewed liquidation was aggressive against nearby positions but prices rebounded quickly on good trade support. Recovery made headway and prices rose by 200 points from early lows. Increased demand from most quarters found contracts more scarce. The market closed strong.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T.T.D.D. 1/5 29/32 up to six months

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T.T.D.D. 1/5 15/16 up to six months

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 1/16 10th-12th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 1/16 to 4th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 3/32 5th and 6th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 1/8 7th—9th month

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/5 5/32 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/5 3/16 5th and 6th months

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/5 7/32 7th—9th month.

New York B. C. Rate Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 Nos under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 326 1/4

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157-1/4

CROSS RATE.

New York/London dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong dol. 1/2 13/16-1/8 3/32.

London/Singapore dol. 2/8 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Fcs. 479.70-480.30

London/Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Fcs. 17.34-36

London/Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York do. 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal dol. 4.02-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70

London/Java Fl 10.68-70

London/Bangkok Tcs. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Gold London 168-12-8.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London 55 1/2

Silver New York 90 1/8

London Discts. 3 months 17/32 p c

London Discts. 6 months 9/16-5/8 p c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p c, 3 months 1/2 p c 6 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1-1/4 p.c.

Tone:— Easier.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

United States price of foreign silver 90-1/8 cents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AMERICAN ARMY SURPLUS STORES

ANNOUNCING SALE OF

LAUNDRIES, BAKERIES & BATCHING PLANT	CATALOGUE NO. C/US/TEN 3 PRICE 2/-
SOAPS	CATALOGUE NO. C/US/TEN 4 PRICE 1/-
MILD STEEL PIPE	CATALOGUE NO. C/US/TEN 5 PRICE 2/-
LUBRICATING OILS & GREASES	CATALOGUE NO. C/US/TEN 6 PRICE 2/-

The catalogues are available from:—

1. DIRECTORATE OF UNITED STATES TRANSFERS 6, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.
2. REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS) AT:
   CALCUTTA — 6, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA
   BOMBAY — MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE
   LAHORE — G. P. O. SQUARE, THE MALL
   CAWNPORE — 15/159 CIVIL LINES
3. DY. REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS) AT:
   KARACHI — VARIAWA BUILDING, McLEOD ROAD.
   MADRAS — UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING, ESPLANADE

Each catalogue contains full instructions as to tendering and includes Tender forms.

LAST DATE for tendering in respect of the above catalogues is 2ND DECEMBER, 1946.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS BY:
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
DIRECTORATE OF UNITED STATES TRANSFER,
6, ESPLANADE EAST,
CALCUTTA

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM:
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS,
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay, Tel: 30041 (5 Lines).

DS/139

FORGET NOT

the services rendered to you by

"ROCKET BRAND"

D. D. T. (With Pyrethrum & Lethane)

(the greatest liquid insecticide)

Sole Agents:— Rocket D. D. T. (India) Co., Raopura, Baroda

Distributors: SEVANTILAL KANTILAL & CO.,
Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

APPLY: For Terms as stockists. Tel. No. 22266.

'FOR WESTERN INDIA'

Wanted Sole distributors for Western India and Sind for our famous English Cabin Trunks (Luggage Trunks), Leather & Steel Suit Cases, Steel Trunks G. I. Buckets, and Pure Assam & Darjeeling Teas. Only sound business firms need apply. Minimum business must be guaranteed. Samples on payment.

H. GUHA & CO.

22, Canning Street,
Post Box: 2352, CALCUTTA.

NATHBANK LIMITED

CENTRAL OFFICE: 27/2C, Strand Road, CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE: 135, Canning Street, CALCUTTA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL	Rs.	80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL over	Rs.	52,65,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	15,75,000
WORKING CAPITAL exceeds	Rs.	12,00,00,000

MADRAS BRANCH at 2, Errabalu Chetty Street,
OPENED ON 9th September '46.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED
LONDON AGENTS: BARCLAY'S BANK, LTD.,

K. N. DALAL,
Managing Director.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Estd. in Bombay in 1919.

HEAD OFFICE: Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay; Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay; Rajkot (Civil Station).

LONDON AGENTS: WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL, PAID UP	Rs.	40,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	15,25,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	Rs.	1,00,000
Deposits on 31-12-45 Over	Rs.	4,50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

M. S. Captain, Esq., (Chairman), Lachhmandas Harkhandas Daga, Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji, Esq., Sir B. N. Karanjia, Kt., Harridas Madhowdas, Esq., and Dinshaw D. Homer, Esq.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rupees 2 lakhs.

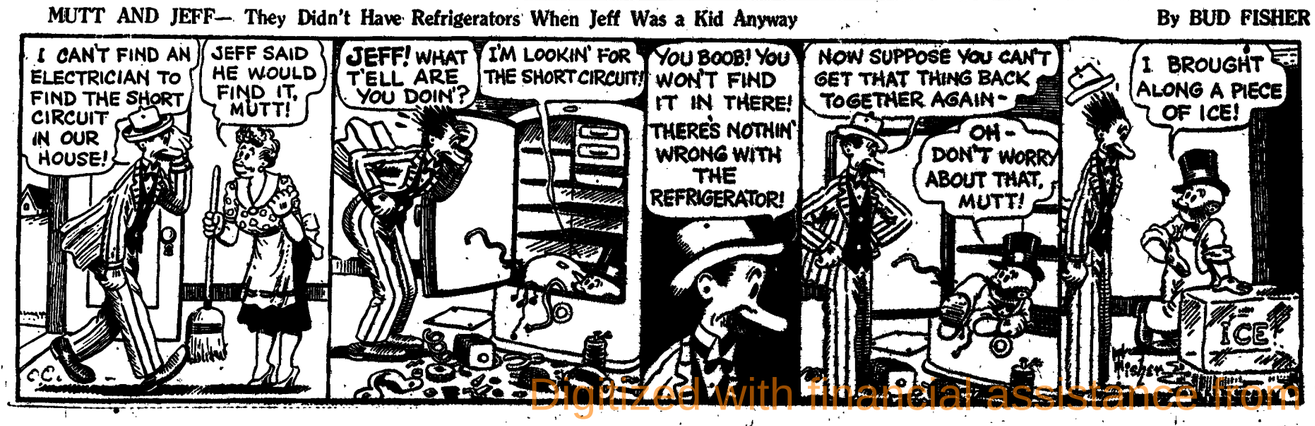
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1 1/4 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 10,000. Withdrawals allowed once a week.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

A. J. DOUTOR,
Manager.

MUTT AND JEFF— They Didn't Have Refrigerators When Jeff Was a Kid Anyway — By BUD FISHER


I CAN'T FIND AN ELECTRICIAN TO FIND THE SHORT CIRCUIT IN OUR HOUSE!
JEFF SAID HE WOULD FIND IT, MUTT!
JEFF! WHAT T'ELL ARE YOU DOIN'?
I'M LOOKIN' FOR THE SHORT CIRCUIT!
YOU BOOB! YOU WON'T FIND IT IN THERE! THERE'S NOTHIN' WRONG WITH THE REFRIGERATOR!
NOW SUPPOSE YOU CAN'T GET THAT THING BACK TOGETHER AGAIN-
OH- DON'T WORRY ABOUT THAT, MUTT!
I BROUGHT ALONG A PIECE OF ICE!
ICE
BUD FISHER

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a young educated Punjabi Hindu girl of respectable family Correspond Box No. 3788 "Bombay Chronicle".

Hindu Bachelor high salaried educated officer, aged 30, invites matrimonial correspondence. C/o City Post 63, Poona. 3768

Wanted Suitable Bride for enterprising Young Businessman—age thirty—belonging to a respectable family—of modern views. Please write full particulars to Box No. 3830 "Bombay Chronicle".

Young Hindu, Foreign Honours, respectable Family, desires, matrimony with a young educated lady. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 3762, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST & FOUND

Lost Nurses Badges Nos. A/2733 and D/3694. Founder will be rewarded. Intimate to Celestine Correya, Mathews, Foreman, Tomco, Bombay 15. 3813

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Secretary for Industrial Association in Delhi. Capable contacting high Government officials, representing intricate Industrial problems, managing moderate sized office and drafting on Rs. 500|-50-750. Three months probation. Full time hard work. Applications in own handwriting to Box No. 356, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a fast Typist. Salary Rs. 60|-. One who can join immediately need apply Box No. 3804, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—An Efficient Male Steno-Typist with Office experience. Basic salary Rs. 125|-. Apply Box No. 3723, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Artist Expert in Furniture Designing and Interior Decoration. See Gujarat Furniture Works, 45, Chowpatty Sea Face, between 10 to 12 a.m. Phone 24067. 3770

Efficient Chemist capable manu-facturing high class sugar coated tablets and pills. Handsome salary and prospects. Apply Box No. 3782, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Typist, in the Depart-ment of Fisheries, Bombay. Scale of pay 50-5/2-90-E.B.-5-140, with dearness allowance Rs. 26 and interim relief Rs. 10 per month. Higher initial salary may be granted to deserving candidates. The post is temporary but likely to be permanent in due course. Applications with testimonials, proof of age, etc., should reach the Director of Fisheries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on or before 10th November, 1946. 325

Wanted competent and experienc-ed Clerk. Apply stating age, service experience and salary expected to Box No. 3812, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately an Account-ant for a business firm in Bombay. Persons knowing insurance accounts will be preferred. Good prospectus for proper persons. Apply P.O. Box 1176, Bombay. 3815

Wanted immediately Gujarati knowing Graduates and Undergraduates and a Physical Instructor, trained preferred. Apply personally between 8-10 A.M. to the Principal, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar. 3816

Wanted a Superintendent for Shares Department at Rs. 200-10-300. One with experience of Public Limited Companies need only apply to Box No. 3825 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Planning Executive for a Publishing House in Bombay. He must be eminent educationist well read and knowing all about educational and general books. Persons with foreign qualifications and experience in publishing will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 3824 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Assistant in the Stock Department of a Publishing House in Bombay. Persons with experience of similar post in other Publishing Houses need only apply to Box No. 3827 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Publicity Executive for a Publishing House in Bombay. Persons with experience of latest methods of Publicity Copywriting, Media etc., need apply. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Only really first class hands need apply stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 3828 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Accountant with ex-perience of maintaining accounts of a Publishing House. Salary Rs. 175-10-255. Apply stating experience to Box No. 3826 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A Lady Doctor M.B.B.S. with at least three years Hospital experience in the grade of Rs. 200-25-250 E.B.-25-350 with free furnished quarters. In addition to the salary the Company pays Dearness Allowance and Bonus which on the present scale comes to about Rs. 70/- per month but these are subject to variation and withdrawal in line with other employees. Private practice not allowed. Apply: Medical Officer, Calico Mills Hospital, Ahmedabad. (400)

Wanted Qualified Nurses. Salary according to qualifications, free uniform and meal and free lodging. Apply within one fortnight stating age, qualifications, previous experience to Trustees, Sevashram Hospital—Broach. 399

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Immediate Service, capable and experienced Customs Clerk, knowing Gujerati and General Office Routine. Proper remuneration will be paid to well qualified and efficient candidate. Please apply stating salary required and previous experiences, etc. to Box No. 3778, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Labour Officer for a local mill, must be fully experienced in all labour laws, procedures and capable of taking independent charge. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Shree Ram Mills, Parel, Bombay—13. 406

Wanted immediately experienced Clerks with good English and neat handwriting. Life Assurance, experience greatly preferred Excellent start and good prospects for the right men. Please apply personally from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. to Mohan Sons & Co., opp. University Clock Tower, 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. (3786)

Wanted immediately a long term Kandiwali-Trained Physical Training Instructor in the grade of 60-5-120-E.B.-6-180 and other allowances. A graduate Instructor will get Rs. 60/- plus Rs. 22/- plus Rs. 15/- (including D. A.) i.e. Rs. 97/- to start with apply to Principal, Y. D. Keskar, Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat. 397

Wanted (1) a joint Editor for an illustrated weekly in Bombay must have experience of running a first class paper, be an expert in layout and pictorial reproduction including offset. Only first class men need apply stating minimum salary acceptable. (2) Wanted a Manager with experience of advertising and Sales Organisation of a newspaper office. Only experienced hands need apply stating minimum salary acceptable. (3) Wanted a Cartoonist—persons with original ideas and experience only need apply stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 3823, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Assistant in charge of History Section of a Publishing House in Bombay. Persons well versed in Indian History, who have published works to their credit need only apply. Salary Rs. 250/10/350/15/500. Apply stating full qualifications and experience. 2. Wanted an Assistant in charge of Geography Section of a Publishing House in Bombay. Persons well versed in Indian Geography, who have published works to their credit need only apply. Salary Rs. 250/10/350/15/500. Apply stating full qualifications and experience. 3. Wanted an Assistant in charge of Science Section of a Publishing House in Bombay. Persons well versed in Science, who have published works to their credit need only apply. Salary Rs. 250/10/350/15/500. Apply stating full qualifications and experience to Box No. 3829, "Bombay Chronicle."

A part time Shorthand Typist re-quired in morning at Parsi Colony, Dadar. Should have his own typewriter. Apply Box No. 3811, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately experienced Supervisors and outdoor Clerks for a leading firm of Engineers and Contractors. Must be prepared to serve any where in India, Burma or Ceylon. Apply with details of experience, age, copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 398, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

Auditor present practice 8000 with bright future prospects desires joining established firm. Best references. Any reasonable term considered. Apply Box No. 3799 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy. Easily learnt by Post. For Particulars See Grace Mission's Display Advt. on page 2, this issue. (197)

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Professional Diploma Courses, viz., Company Secretarial, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for enrolment and prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (3803)

Learn Dentistry with less expen-diture. Apply Shree Digvijaysinhji, Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3774)

PERSONAL ADLETS

First Time in India—Littlewood's Football Pool offers equal chance for all to share in the colossal Rs. 10,00,000 prizes every week. It costs only two annas a try. Write for coupons to R.M.D.C., Parel House, Parel, Bombay. 9446

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Luxmi Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (3756)

Wanted—Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpore. 17

AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted immediately Sub-Agency Manager on salary. Only those who can give guarantee of business and sound organisation need apply. Salary upto Rs. 400/- according to capacity. Central Mercantile Assurance Co. Ltd., 10 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay (3649)

Let us help you in flourishing your business: Undertaken Agencies of all sorts for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. Get in touch immediately with "The General Agency," Kolhapur Shahupuri. (3662)

TUITIONS

Calling All Girls. Learn self-defence in your own home. Private instructions arranged For particulars please apply to: Sudosan, P.O Box 6058, Colaba Post Office. 3810

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on rate basis for the construction of the proposed building at the junction of Harvey Road and Chaupati Road—Bombay—for "Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan." Probable. Cost Rupees 8 lacs.

2. Tender copies can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 15 per set. Drawings can be inspected during office hours.

3. Contractors should submit their tenders with a deposit of Rs. 10,000 by cheque before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th November, 1946.

4. Owner or Architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DOCTOR & VAZIFDAR,
Architects & Surveyors,
"Dhannur",
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Char Rasta, Khadia,
AHMEDABAD.
Bombay, 30th October, 1946. 342

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from the India United Mills Ltd.

No. 1 Mill, No. 2 & 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill

No. 5 Mill and Dyeworks and will be received upto 9-11-46 at the registered office, E.D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road;

Tender forms can be had from this office. (378)

TENDER—NOTICE

Electric Grid Department.
Government of Bombay.
SPECIFICATION NO. ELG/T-3.
33 K.V. AND 11 K.V. TRANSMISSION LINES
for
THE NORTH GUJARAT ELECTRIC GRID SCHEME.

THE TIME for receiving tenders for the above lines is extended to 5-0 p.m. on 16th December, 1946. The tenders will be opened at 11-0 a.m. on 17th December, 1946.

P. B. ADVANI,
Special Officer (Electric Grid). 352

BUSINESS OFFERS

We can arrange for immediate shipments of Watches and Alarm Clocks from Switzerland if you have import licence. Sarkari & Co. 286, Princess St., Bombay. (3796)

Firms or persons capable of doing substantial sale in Mills, Factories, and to Consumers in Bombay of Fire-bricks and Fire-clay on Commission basis may apply to Box No. 374, "Bombay Chronicle"

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted the following Machines, complete new or second-hand (1) for making Pearl or Powder Barley. (2) one for making biscuits. Apply with particulars and lowest price to Gulab Bagh Industries, Hathras. (260)

INVESTMENT

Wanted immediately the help of a Capitalist to invest Rupees One and a half crores to float a Company having wide scope for large business in India and abroad. For particulars and acquaintance please write to Box No. 3785, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted financiers to invest in production of patriotic and national films under the supervision of nationalist gentlemen having a definite object of producing educative, cultural and rural pictures. Box No. 3808 "Bombay Chronicle"

Safest and Best of all rest—Invest whatever savings you have in "National Saving's Certificates. It will help you and your family May I help you? Apply: Post Box 1367, C|o G.P.O. Bombay. (3795)

LIVESTOCKS.

Let Bellemont Kennels Experts treat your sick dogs or write Seerval, Cosy Building, 72B Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 26, next to Gowalia Tank Parsi Fire Temple. (396)

DEBT-RECOVERY

For Recovery of your up-country Claims and Decrees, write to Indo-Foreign Trade Service, Debt-Collectors, 505, Kalbadevi, opp. Edward Theatre, Bombay 2, Telephone 22848. (3740)

HOTELS (IN HILL STATION)

Deolali Grant Hotel Good Rooms available with Baths. Terms Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 3776

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

For Sale—A hotel for sale as a running concern in Fort area. Contact Box No. 3814, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Finance to Established Film concern. Apply: Post Box No. 4007, Bombay No 7. (3801)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Golden Opportunity—Few plots in Housing Scheme formulated for the benefit of Hindus and Sikhs coming from Punjab, N.W.F.P Sind, Delhi and U.P available layout ideal. Location near Wadala Rly. Station. No brokerage Plan available for inspection. Contact Mr. Y. D. Ahuja at Telephone No. 30342 between 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. on any working day. (383)

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Chrysler Saloon Royal Six, 25 H.P. perfect condition for Sale. Apply A Block, "Daulat Villa", Vincent Rd., Matunga. 3798

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Ford Lorry 30 H.P. 1942 Model 15 cwt., body with new Hood, in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 395 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

WANTED—Candidates to fill 20 temporary posts of Untrained Candidates on the Sholapur Division, pay Rs. 25 p.m. (which has been raised to Rs. 35 as a temporary measure) plus Dearness Allowance admissible according to the station of posting and also 'Interim Relief' of Rs. 4/8 p.m. Candidates should have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination. A few candidates are likely to be retained permanently.

After passing the necessary departmental examination, Untrained Candidates will be promoted as Trained Candidates on Rs. 40 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 40-2-4-50 as and when vacancies occur.

Candidates should not be less than 18 years and not more than 25 years of age on 1-12-1946. For candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste the age limit will be 28 years.

Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Divisional Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Sholapur, on payment of Re. 1 by Money Order on or before 25-11-1946. The application form duly filled in together with the attested copies of certificates should reach the Divisional Traffic Manager, Sholapur, on or before 15-12-1946. Full name and address of the applicant should be entered in BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS ON MONEY ORDER COUPON. In the case of Scheduled Caste candidates, the fee is annas four only.

Selected candidates will be called to appear for an examination and also for an interview, if necessary. Applicants called for an interview or examination will be required to attend at their own expense.

The payment of the prescribed fee for the application form is no guarantee that each candidate who has applied will be called for an examination or for an interview or will be appointed. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

Any attempt to influence a candidate's selection will disqualify him for appointment. Successful candidates will have to pass a prescribed medical examination before appointment. 364

G. I. P. RAILWAY

WANTED—Candidates to fill 20 temporary posts of Untrained candidates on the Bhusawal Division, pay Rs. 25 p.m. (which has been raised to Rs. 35 as a temporary measure) plus Dearness Allowance admissible according to the station of posting and also 'Interim Relief' of Rs. 4/8 p.m. Candidates should have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination. A few candidates are likely to be retained permanently.

After passing the necessary departmental examination, Untrained Candidates will be promoted as Trained Candidates on Rs. 40 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 40-2-4-50 as and when vacancies occur.

Candidates should not be less than 18 years and not more than 25 years of age on 1-12-1946. For candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste the age limit will be 28 years.

Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Divisional Traffic Manager, Bhusawal, on payment of Re. 1 by Money Order on or before 25-11-1946. The application form duly filled in together with the attested copies of certificates should reach the Divisional Traffic Manager, Bhusawal on or before 15-12-1946. Full name and address of the applicant should be entered in BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS ON MONEY ORDER COUPON. In the case of Scheduled Caste candidates, the fee is annas four only.

Selected candidates will be called to appear for an examination and also for an interview, if necessary. Applicants called for an interview or examination will be required to attend at their own expense.

The payment of the prescribed fee for the application form is no guarantee that each candidate who has applied will be called for an examination or for an interview or will be appointed. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

Any attempt to influence a candidate's selection will disqualify him for appointment. Successful candidates will have to pass a prescribed medical examination before appointment. 363

VETERINARY SURGEONS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified and experienced persons for the two posts of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon—one at the Government Dry Stock Farm at Palghar, District Thana, and another at the Government Dry Cattle Farm, Jamner, District: East Khandesh—in the scale of Rs. 80-5-110-E.B.-5-160 plus Dearness Allowance admissible under rules. A higher starting salary upto Rs. 130/- in the above scale may be offered to a deserving candidate. Free residential quarters will be provided on the farms.

Applications stating qualifications and experience should be addressed to the Milk Commissioner, Government of Bombay, Wellington Cinema Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 25th November, 1946. Candidates may have to appear for an interview at their own expense. 386

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that the Office of the Deputy Director, Timber, Bombay, will not function after 1-11-46 and as such all communications intended for the above office should hereafter be addressed to the Director, Timber Directorate, Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

C. P. BHIMAYA,
Deputy Director, Timber. 401

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by Doctors of Science with the following essential qualifications:

1. A doctorate in engineering, or Science, or economics.
2. Age between 25 and 30 years.
3. Interested in industrial development.

Applicants should submit photographs and full details under the following headings:

1. Age and birth place.
2. Height and weight.
3. Schools attended, with dates.
4. Universities attended, with dates.
5. Degree, or degrees, taken.
6. All posts held, with dates and salaries.
7. Main professional interests.
8. Date when free to join.
9. Married or single, number and age of children.

Starting salary between Rs. 500|- and Rs. 600|- depending on age, in preliminary grade to Rs. 1,000|-. Apply Box No. 387, "Bombay Chronicle." (387)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: Dr. LEO (MICHAEL) SZAMEK.
Present Nationality: AUSTRIAN.
Full Address: 2, Earl's Court, Marine Drive, Bombay. 391

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 31st October, 1946.

ORDER

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES (TEMPORARY POWERS) ORDINANCE, 1946

No. 310|III—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1946, and in modification of the orders issued by the District Magistrates in the Province of Bombay, so far as they relate to the fixation of wholesale and retail prices of Crystal Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Sugar Candy, Lissa Sugar and Bura Sugar, for their districts specified in the Schedule hereto appended, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that, with effect from the 31st October, 1946, the wholesale and retail prices of sugar and sugar products mentioned above fixed by the District Magistrates for their districts shall be increased by Rs. 4|4|- per md. of 82 2|7 lbs. each and Re. 0-1-9 per 2 lbs. or per 1 seer of 80 tolas, respectively, as the case may be.

Any Court trying a contravention of this Order may, without prejudice to any sentence it may pass, direct that any stocks of Crystal Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Sugar Candy, Lissa Sugar and Bura Sugar in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the Order has been contravened shall, together with the packages or coverings thereof, be forfeited to His Majesty.

SCHEDULE

1. Ahmedabad District.
2. Kaira District.
3. Broach District.
4. Panch Mahals District.
5. Surat District.
6. East Khandesh District.
7. West Khandesh District.
8. Nasik District.
9. Ahmednagar District.
10. Poona District.
11. Sholapur District.
12. Satara District.
13. Bijapur District.
14. Belgaum District.
15. Dharwar District.
16. Thana District.
17. Kolaba District.
18. Ratnagiri District.
19. Kanara District.

2. The Government of Bombay is further pleased to direct that the Notice of the above Order should be given by—

(a) Publication of the same in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE;
(b) issue of a Press Note, explaining its provisions
(c) publication of the same in the following newspapers, viz.:—

1. Times of India; 2. Bombay Chronicle; 3. Free Press Journal; 4. National Standard, 5. Navakal; 6. Vividh Vritta; 7. Jam-e-Jamshed; 8. Bombay Samachar; 9. Mumbai Samachar; 10. Samyukta Karnatak; 11. Dnyan Prakash; 12. Kesari; 13. Ajmal; 14. Rozname-Khilafat; 15. Navayug; 16. Vande Mataram; 17. Vishwamitra: 18 Daily Hindusthan.

(d) affixing copies of the same, together with its translation in the regional language of the place, to the notice boards in the Revenue Offices and on village chavdis in the district concerned;
(e) announcing by beat of drum in each village of the district the summary of the Order in the regional language and announcing in the same manner that copies of the Order and its translations have been affixed to the notice boards in the Revenue Offices and on village Chavdis.

By order of the
Governor of Bombay.
D. S. BAKHLE,
Secretary to Government (388)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the following annual supplies for the year 1947-48:—

(1) Coarse sand about 5000 brass;
(2) 2½" Road metal about 2700 brass;
(3) Quarry materials such as kerb stones, water tables, blue stones etc.;
(4) Bullocks and Carts in A, B, C, & D Wards;
(5) Bullocks and Carts in E, F & G Wards including Bandra Slaughter Houses;
(6) Hume pipes of sizes from 4' to 18".

The tenders will be received upto 1 p. m. (B.T.) on Wednesday the 13th November 1946.

Forms of tenders, specifications etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One for each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer (Works Branch) who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
1st November, 1946. (405)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th November, to MONDAY, the 9th December, 1946, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.,
CEMENT AGENCIES, LTD.
Managing Agents,
J. H. PATEL.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st November, 1946. (404)

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificates for three shares Nos. 26784, 26785, 75359 of the above-named company standing in the name of Mr. Manilal Chunilal Patel, deceased, have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned has applied to the company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the company at its registered office, Bombay House 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay within one month from this date, else the company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

Date, 2—11—46.

Bai SURAJ, widow of Chunilal Mohanlal Legal heir to the Estate of the late Mr. Manilal Chunilal Patel. (376)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD.

LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No.(s) 4083 dated 22nd January, 1946, in respect of two Share(s) numbered 793382|383 of The Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the name(s) of Mr. Govindlal Chunilal Parikh of Ahmedabad has been lost or mislaid, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificate(s) for the said Share(s).

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and|or having any claim to the said share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at "Esplanade House", Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1946.

PARIKH GOVINDLAL CHUNILAL. (376A)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts of Typists in the Civil Supplies Department.

Minimum Qualification:—Speed of 30 words per minute in typewriting.

Pay:—Rs. 50, 60 and 70 according to the speed of 30, 35 and 50 words per minute respectively plus Dearness Allowance admissible under the Rules.

Preference will be given to the members of Scheduled classes.

Applications may be brought personally or sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than 6th November 1946.

R. R. RANA,
Establishment Officer,
Civil Supplies Department,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. (408)

MORVI PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of the Morvi Aerodrome estimated at approximately Rs. 2,75,000 are invited so as to reach the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on Friday, the 15th November, 1946. Tender form, specifications, Schedule of Quantities, etc. for the work can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- during office hours. The State is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. M. GANDHI,
State Engineer, Morvi 390

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from B.Es and Diploma holders (Civil), Supervisors, Overseers and Draughtsmen with experience for the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes at Porbandar, Kathiawar, upto the 20th November 1946. State age, qualifications, experience and salary expected.

Candidates will bear the travelling expenses when called for interview at Bombay Box No. 3781, "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY

POLICY No. 408415 in the NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. on the life of Master Maheshchandra, son of Mohanlal Hirachand Shah, 109, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month from any interested party with production of the Policy and Proof of title the Company will proceed in pending matters concerning the Policy.

(Sd.) S. N. BANERJEA,
Manager.
7, Council House St., Calcutta. 385

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES. LTD.

NOTICE OF ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (1945)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Final Dividend at 3¼% free of Income-tax for the year ended 31st December 1945, making with 6¼% already paid as Interim Dividend, an aggregate dividend of 9½% (free of income-tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1945, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting held on 31st October, 1946, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company at 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17, on and after Monday, the 11th November, 1946, on week-days, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 16th October, 1946, subject to the Article 163 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, dated 31st October, 1946. 403

THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS LTD., BOMBAY

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THEIR CLIENTS:

PLEASE NOTE that the Registered Office of the above Mill Company has been shifted from the E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay to J. K. BUILDING, DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay. 402

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHULIPSINH VELJI, of Kandivli Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim interest or demand whatsoever against in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, share, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Building, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim interest or demand howsoever and the same, if any, will be treated and considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and within the boundaries of the Village Malad bearing Notified Area Committee No. 10 and admeasuring 731 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Rokhsar Road, on or towards the South by the property of the Khot of Malad on or towards the East by the property of Chhotalal Wadilal and on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Gopaldas and which not having been surveyed bears no numbers.

Dated this 31st day of Oct. 1946.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA.
Purchaser's Attorneys. (389)

AUCTION SALES

M|s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1946, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree near B.P.T. Railway B Shed, next to Reay Road Station by order of the Insurance Office concerned 1300 bales cotton Punjab-American (L.S.S. Roller and Saw Gin) 289F salved from the late fire in the cotton of M|s Satiyanarayan Sakseria

MENESSE & CO will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1946, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewri, near B.P.T. Railway B. Shed next to Reay Road Station by order of the Insurance Office concerned 361 Bales Cotton Punjab L.S.S. K.T. 289 F. salved from the late fire in the cotton of Messrs Roshan Akbar Patel.

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